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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Court Bigger Than Party

Unselfish Internationalism

Wars, Rumors and Quakes

¶ **Making the Court a Pawn?** The kindly assumption is that the President of the United States, who swore to protect the Constitution, embarked on his crusade against the Supreme Court with no intention of seeing his proposal drag America's highest tribunal down into the mire of partisan politics. The kindly assumption is that many of the supporters of Mr. Roosevelt's court reform proposal actually believed the United States would profit through this departure from its traditional attitude favoring the isolation of the judiciary branch of government from the executive branch. The kindly assumption is that the potential members of the Supreme Court, whom Mr. Roosevelt may have had in view when he envisaged an augmented bench, were men whose disinterestedness and fairness were above any taint of political bias. The kindly assumption is that many of those who first opposed the President's proposal but now are acquiescent toward the compromise bill, have made their choice from reason rather than expediency. Yet . . .

¶ **Inherent** in the compromise bill now being so ardently pushed by Administration leaders is the same potential danger of a packed court—and this means a subservient court—that distinguished the original scheme. The essential difference is merely that of a slowing up in the method of appointing new justices. The expediency, therefore, of Administration spokesmen is startling, in the light of the grave importance of the issue itself when, in seeking to further the compromise, they base their pleas on loyalty to their party leader, Mr. Roosevelt. The debate now going on, in which leaders boldly warn opposing Democrats that their votes would be counted as favoring or opposing the President, is indicative of the distance men may travel from the main highway of democracy in seeking short cuts for partisan or personal programs.

¶ **Today** more than at any time since the court reorganization issue came before the American people, it is incumbent on right-thinking citizens to hold their gaze on the fact their country and the policies which affect their country are not at the dictates of human opinion. Democracy is a divine idea, borne on the wings of wisdom. Its onward flight demands of those who cherish it clear vision to know that it may not be enticed into the alien nest of partisan politics, nor enchanted by the reedy notes of personal popularity. It is a thing of dignity and completeness, and it demands of those who see its worth clarity, unselfishness, impersonal realization of real issues, appreciation of the value of time-tested traditions over mere "schemes."

¶ **British-American Trade.** The Institute of Public Relations in Charlottesville continues to produce stimulating food for contemplation, conversation and perhaps consummation. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles implies in his speech to delegates that there is now a tangible possibility of a trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States—something long considered as an important factor toward world peace. That Premier van Zeeland returns to Belgium satisfied implies that the policy of the United States toward freer trade is consistent with broad European views.

¶ **Mr. Welles** indicates that further removal of the cause of economic isolation and trade nationalism into which Germany and Italy largely have been forced now calls for a spectacular demonstration, such as a generous agreement between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Welles' succinct remarks are therefore of deep significance when he says the United States will join in rebuilding international trade, co-operate toward stabilizing the world monetary situation, participate in agreements to arrest the rearmament race. Men grow great as they grow unselfish. So do nations. Nations seeking greatness seek in vain who seek to evade this rule. So do men.

¶ **The Eastern Hemisphere.** Both Europe and Asia shudder with the reverberations of rifle fire, and tremble with the potentialities of war. While west of Madrid what may be one of the most decisive battles of the Spanish civil war rages, conflict seethes in the western suburbs of Peiping, ancient capital of China, as Japanese forces meet the twenty-ninth army of General Sung Cheh-yuan, seize a portion of the railroad, attack the city of Wanpinghsien. Add to the fighting the lack of agreement over the Palestine Commission's unanimous report proposing a territorial partition through the tangled Zionist-Arab relations; subtract the marked improvement in Franco-German trade relations resulting from a new commercial accord, and the result is an interrogation mark. Yet there is no question as to the contributing cause of much of the dissension. Willful Ambition is the traditional disturber.

In The Boston Section:

WPA workers march, protest dropping 18,000.
Mather predicts "Golden Age" still in future.
Fin Com questions Hall in Codman case.
Roosevelt-Casey line-up seen for 1938.
and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Japanese and Chinese Troops Fight in Suburbs of Peiping; Hope Clash Can Be Localized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, July 8—The most serious Sino-Japanese clash in recent years occurred at Lukowkiao, west of Peiping last night and this morning, Japanese reporting over 10 killed and wounded, while 40 Chinese were killed and many wounded. Hope was generally expressed here that the incident can be localized, although a lull in the hostilities was apparently followed by a new outburst of fighting, according to reports received here.

It is significant that this incident occurred in North China where feeling has been aggravated as the result of strengthening the Japanese garrison, the establishment of the East Hopei government and widespread smuggling.

Strong anti-Japanese sentiment is known to prevail among the troops of Gen. Sung Che-yuan involved in the present clash although General Sung for the last two years has maintained his position by precariously balancing between the conflicting pressures of the Nanking central government and Japan.

There seems some reason to anticipate that the conflict will be adjusted without wider repercussions since neither government has either reason or desire to push matters to extremities but the effect of this sudden outburst of fighting upon the inflammable Chinese nationalist sentiment is still incalculable.

Japanese accounts represent the Chinese troops as the aggressors, but apparently diverge in this respect from the Chinese reports.

Fighting Flares Suddenly

PEIPING, China, July 8 (AP)—Fighting started in the western suburbs of this ancient capital of China between Japanese forces and Chinese General Sung Cheh-yuan's 29th army today after a midnight clash between troops conducting secret night maneuvers.

Japanese soldiers seized a portion of the railroad from Peiping southward to Hankow and repeatedly attacked the city of Wanpinghsien. There was heavy fighting in the vicinity of the marble Bridge of Marco Polo, 10 miles west of Peiping.

U.S.-Britain Trade Treaty Talk Revived

Tangible Possibility of Such Agreement Seen in Welles Address

Institute Speaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 8—A trade agreement between Great Britain and the United States—an achievement viewed in informed diplomatic circles in Washington as the key to future American co-operation in Europe's efforts to eliminate the major dangers of war—was revealed for the first time to be a tangible possibility here last night by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State of the United States.

Mr. Welles, speaking at a session of the Institute of Public Relations here, which is engaged in a search for solutions to many foreign affairs problems, said that Britain, and the British Dominions as well, are apparently "prepared to consider favorably the negotiations of such agreements with the United States."

It has been known for some time that efforts toward an agreement with Britain were being made and it is understood that when Belgian Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland was in Washington recently, covering the ground of the possible future scope of American co-operation with his efforts in the field of economic disarmament, he was informed that much depended on whether Britain would find it possible to conclude a trade agreement.

16 Such Treaties

It is emphasized in informed circles that in concluding 16 such agreements already the United States has given ample evidence of its desire to remove the obstacles to free trade which have been the cause of economic isolation and intense trade nationalism on the part of Germany and Italy. But it has also been explained that this policy has now gone about as far as it can go unless it gains the prestige of a major success such as an agreement with Britain would represent.

Until now hope rather than expectation has marked the attitude of Administration officials toward the prospects of such a trade pact. While both Prime Minister Neville Chamberlin and Walter Runciman, until recently president of the British Board of Trade, are known to have urged changes in the British imperial preference system to make possible such an agreement at the recent British Imperial Conference in London strong opposition to such changes was voiced by delegates of several of the dominions, particularly Canada and Australia.

Mr. Welles' disclosure that something has occurred within the last few days to indicate greatly im-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

They Tackle the Gordian Knot in Palestine

Acme

Members of the British Royal Commission

Reading From Left to Right—Prof. Reginald Coupland of Oxford; Sir Laurie Hammond, Authority on India; Sir Horace Rumbold, Who Retired From British Diplomatic Service in 1933; Earl Peel, Chairman of the Commission

British Plan 3-Way Split of Palestine

Opposition to Partition of Palestine Stirs European Powers

Poland Critical

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—It is already evident that considerable opposition is to be expected from a number of European countries to the proposal for the partition of Palestine into three parts, which is one of the chief recommendations of the Palestine Royal Commission whose report is published here tonight.

The opponents are headed by Poland. About half of the post-war Jewish immigrants into Palestine have gone from Poland and the Polish Government is seriously concerned at the prospect of not being able to send so many in the future.

The Jewish problem is giving rise to many anxious situations in Polish cities where attacks on Jews have been increasing, particularly from university students. Present indications are that the Polish Government intends to fight the Royal Commission's plan for partition of the country when the question comes—as it ultimately must—before the League Council.

Germany's Concern

Equally great interest is being taken in the report in Germany, but from a different standpoint. If and when there is an independent Jewish state, the question of the status of German Jews must, it is believed, come up for reconsideration. Are they a minority? Are they to be under protection of their own "fatherland?" Can they be sent "home"?

Several other countries, particularly in Eastern Europe, are also obliged to take an interest in the proposed new Jewish state, owing to the importance of the Jewish population in their midst.

The Hungarian Government, for

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

British Soldiers Ready for Action

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem, July 8

Arab and Jew listened in grave silence yesterday to Britain's decision to cleave the country that each believes is his.

Modern radio carried the British Royal Commission's report across the Holy Land and with it announcement that the British Government would accept the recommendations.

Native and British police and more than 15,000 British troops remained on guard against violence. They were heavily armed and equipped with protective gas masks and with tear gas bombs to repel rioters.

Jews Get Coastal Strip, Arabs Hinterland, British Jerusalem

Rests With League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—The Palestine Commission's unanimous report and its immediate and practically unconditional acceptance by the British Government confront the world today with what is regarded here as a bold expedient—as firmly backed as it is novel—of making a clean cut through all the tangled Zionist-Arab relations by a sharp territorial partition upon racial lines.

The key to the entire scheme is seen in the Commission's declaration that "as to the British people, they are bound to honor to the utmost of their power, the obligations they undertook in the exigencies of war towards Arabs and Jews."

No Easy Task

The British Government, The Christian Science Monitor understands, fully recognizes that it is going to be no easy task to implement any settlement of this kind in the face of the fierce opposition it is bound to arouse from both races concerned, who each demand a great deal more at the other's expense. Nevertheless, in official circles there

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

More on Palestine, including summary of report: Page 5.

Airship Armada Spreads Fan For Earhart Search

HONOLULU, July 8 (AP)—The mightiest peacetime search of the United States Navy was launched today for Amelia Earhart, missing round-the-world flier, who officials hope is awaiting rescue on a coral reef or sandspit somewhere southeast of tiny Howland Island.

The battleship Colorado, cruising south and east of Howland catapulted its three fighting planes last night to open the aerial phase of the hunt undertaken by boat when Miss Earhart failed to arrive at Howland last Friday on a 2570-mile flight from New Guinea.

The Colorado's aircraft returned to the battleship after 2 hours and 20 minutes to report no trace had been sighted of the missing plane or of Miss Earhart and her navigator, Capt. Frederick J. Noonan.

The planes planned to resume their search today at dawn (12:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time), cruising over Winslow Reef, 175 miles from Howland Island, on the fringe of the Phoenix Island group.

What Coast Guard officials in San Francisco described as one of the most promising developments in the way of amateur radio messages was reported last night from Conrad, Mont.

Ray Havens, Conrad creamery worker, phoned the Great Falls Tribune that at 10:40 p. m. (M. S. T.) (12:30 a. m., Wednesday, E. S. T.) he heard a man's voice giving a position and saying "All's well."

A few minutes later, he said, he picked up a second message, which he gave as follows:

"Position 173 west longitude and 5 south latitude."

Luke Wright of the Tribune editorial staff immediately tuned in his set of 3105 kilocycles and reported he heard a voice, presumably a man's, but could not distinguish the words.

Court Battle Wages Along Tactical Lines

Not an Oratorical Fight But One of Skillful Political Strategy

No Quarter Given

Administration Forces Center Efforts on Averting Possible Filibuster

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Senator John H. Bankhead, (D) of Alabama, announced today he would oppose the compromise court reorganization bill. The Alabaman, authorizing his first statement during the long controversy, said he told President Roosevelt several weeks ago he did not favor the original judiciary bill.

"I do not feel that the new one makes any change in principle," he said.

The Senator, brother of Speaker William B. Bankhead, said his decision did not mean a "break" with the Administration. "The President knows it is a matter of conviction with me," he said. "I'm just as convinced on one side as he is on the other."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—As the third day of acrimonious debate over the President's amended Supreme Court reorganization bill got under way it became obvious that the struggle to date was not one of oratory but of tactics, not of arguments and persuasion but of parliamentary and political skill.

Administration leaders are in fact confronted with a practical, immediate, technical problem. They feel confident of a Senate majority. They feel positive of a House majority. But they are blocked, or believe they may be blocked, in getting the majority put into effect. A filibuster is threatened by the bill's proponents, and the Administration's campaign is directed against the filibuster. It is in this sense that the careful observer of Washington affairs is watching what promises to be a prolonged struggle and, unless this fact is understood, much that goes on behind the scenes and on the floor is apt to be lost.

Administration leaders have adopted tactics designed to meet this problem. Right from the start they have set out to convince vacillating Democrats that this is a real struggle, that the Administration means business, that it intends to make its will effective. There has been nothing so hard-boiled seen in Democratic leadership since the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration.

Read "Riot Act"

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, with gruff good humor, read the riot act at the outset. This was not going to be any Sunday school picnic. When the filibuster developed, if it did, he warned it would be "dog eat dog." And he plainly declared that the endurance of his side would be equal to that of the opposition.

The Administration has let no grass grow under its feet since then. The tocsin of party loyalty was sounded the second day, and continued ringing today. There are a good many new Democrats in Washington, Democrats who never went through a bitter parliamentary battle before; Democrats in many instances elected in Republican strongholds in the Roosevelt landslide. They are getting their first taste of party discipline.

Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky pointed to the seven Democrats who signed the Judiciary Committee's adverse report on the mittee-Maverick bill. Four of these, he recalled, re newcomers to the capital, inferential beneficiaries of Mr. Roosevelt's popularity. All seven (with the exception of Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, who qualified his earlier opposition) are in direct line of Administration fire.

No Attack on Roosevelt

One of the most significant things that has occurred was the prompt action of Senators Hatch, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming and others of the committee to profess that their ringing words on the majority report did not mean a personal attack on Mr. Roosevelt.

But Senator Logan, who oddly enough was once head of the high court in his own state, continues implacably to brandish the majority report in his hand. These Democrats were sincere, says Senator Logan, but they have given a campaign document to enemies of the New Deal. If they were really loyal why could they not state their opposition simply instead of studding it with such charges as that "it violates every sacred tradition of American Democracy"?

He warns that an ambitious man like Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, who bolted the party once to run as vice-presidential candidate with the elder La Follette, may be picked to lead a new party in a drive against Roosevelt. And he recalls that thousands of copies of the blistering majority report are still pouring out from government printing offices signed by seven Democrats of the 10 for anti-New Deal circulation over America.

All of this merely means that the fight in Congress is not one of winning senators by persuasion, but of putting on the screws of party loyalty.

The big senatorial struggle is not so much a debate as an engineer

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Strike Spotlight Turns Upon Clash In Tennessee Mill

The nation's labor trouble-spot moved south to Alcoa, Tenn., where company guards of the Aluminum Company of America clashed with A. F. of L. strikers, necessitating the calling of national guardsmen. Back-to-work movements continued to constitute the chief development in the $1,000,000-a-day strike in "Little Steel" with the Republic Steel Corporation announcing all plants in, at least, partial operation.

The C. I. O. continued to press for legal action to end the use of troops who have made back-to-work movements possible in their present dimensions. John L. Lewis moved toward incorporation of all maritime workers under the C. I. O. and the United Automobile Workers of America announced its determination to get union literature to employees of the Ford Motor Company.

The Associated Press summarized additional strike news as follows.

Cleveland, Ohio—The Republic Steel Corporation announced all its mills were operating, the three plants here with an employment of 3800 of a normal working force of 7000 persons. The general counsel of the C. I. O. is here to promote a suit for withdrawal of troops from Ohio strike centers.

Detroit, Mich.—The C. I. O. announced it would continue its plan to distribute union literature to employees of the Ford Motor Company but that distribution would take place within the city rather than outside the Ford plant at Dearborn, Mich.

Washington—John L. Lewis aligned his Committee for Industrial Organization with 15,000 striking shipyard workers in New York and undertook to organize all maritime employees under C. I., O. auspices.

New York—An estimated 35,000 cloak and suit workers struck today over disputed working conditions in the metropolitan area. The stoppage affected 2000 shops.

East Chicago, Ind.—Thomas R. Hutson, labor commissioner for Indiana, came here to pursue efforts to obtain an agreement for reopening Youngstown Sheet and Tube mills in the Calumet area where 7000 persons are idle.

Alcoa, Tenn.—This city is under national guard protection after a clash between A. F. of L. strikers and company guards of the Aluminum Company of America in which 28 persons were injured, two fatally.

Philadelphia—Mayor S. Davis Wilson promoted a plan for arbitration requiring 24 hours' notice before a strike or walkout.

Other labor developments: Page 3.

Indian Congress Breaks Deadlock On Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 8—The decision of the working committee of the Indian National Congress to permit Congressmen to accept office in the newly constituted provincial legislative bodies removes the deadlock that has hitherto prevented anything like a complete functioning of the recently introduced democratic government in six areas containing 170,000,000 Indians. The announcement was made from the committee's meeting at Wardha in the Central Provinces of India.

As a result of this development all six legislatures, which have not yet met, are being called together this month.

It is understood that the minority governments now in office in the provinces where the Congress holds majorities are prepared to give way in favor of ministers who command more general support. It is thus hoped to get the new arrangement into full working without delay.

British Governors praised for their patience in India: Page 2.

President Reviews Scouts In Novel Standing Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—Thirty-two miles of Boy Scouts were reviewed today by President Roosevelt in a spectacular "stationary parade," climaxing the first national jamboree.

The President and other federal officials rode down Constitution Avenue from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial in a lane flanked solidly by Scouts, eight deep on both sides.

This method of review was hit upon after it was discovered it would take the 25,000 Scouts more than three hours to pass a reviewing stand. Officials estimated that if the Scouts were spread out in a single line, shoulder to shoulder, they would reach 32 miles.

A dozen Scout bands and hundreds of flags enlivened the demonstration. The President rode in an open car with his wife and son, James. The Scouts stood "at ease" cheering and snapping photographs as the procession rolled slowly along. Extra loud cheers were given the veteran Scout leader, Dan Carter Beard, who sat on the folded top of a car and waved vigorously.

Meanwhile, plans were made for the evacuation of the 350-acre camp tomorrow. No units are to leave camp until after the noon meal and most of them expect to be on their way by supper time. Detailed instructions have been issued to facilitate the evacuation of the camp in an orderly manner. Farewell ceremonies will be staged in the big arena as well as in regional encampments before retreat is sounded and camp flags lowered.

Western Scouts Perform

The next-to-the-last episode of the "Cavalcade of Scouting" was staged last night by Scouts from Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. Famed local characters such as Mark Twain, General Pershing, were depicted, as well as cowboys, Indians, miners, prospectors, and Ozark mountaineers.

Two Oklahoma Scouts donned calico dresses to portray the "pioneer woman" statue which stands on the highway entering Ponca City, as a tribute to the courage and faith of the women who sacrificed the comforts of home to build a greater country.

A chariot race and a reproduction of the Oklahoma run added thrills to the show. Eastern Scouts watched with wonder at the proficiency of western youths in cracking whips and whirling lassos.

The last area program tonight will be in charge of the west-coast contingent. Before rehearsals for the final show began today, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout executive, presented Eagle badges, denoting the highest Scout rank, to 25 Scouts from California, Utah and Hawaii. Those honored were:

Leonard Caldwell, Pasadena; Samuel L. Smith, Cache Valley; H. A. Theurer, Cache Valley; Ray McMullen, Bob Stuart, David Richardson, Brenton Bergh, Thomas

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Entire Town of 1400 Moves

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., July 8 (AP)—Residents of old Shawneetown packed lock, stock and barrel yesterday for a mass migration.

The oldest town in Illinois and its 1400 citizens are going to move to a new site three miles to the west and 400 feet above sea level, out of the path of Ohio river floods that twice inundated the community in the past 25 years.

The relocation, scheduled to start this month and estimated to require two years, marked the first attempt to transplant a city of its size. The project had its inception last winter. Waters of two overburdened streams, the Ohio and the Wabash, merging several miles upstream, coursed through the streets.

President Roosevelt suggested centers repeatedly ravaged by floods be moved to higher ground. Shawneetown acted. A sector near the high school was chosen. It is 25 to 50 feet above the unprecedented levels reached by the disastrous inundation.

Purchase of the site was made possible by an appropriation of $150,000 to the Illinois Department of Public Works. It will be used to buy the old settlement and convert it to a state park.

The Gallatin County Housing Authority will acquire the new plot through mutual agreements with land owners or condemnation proceedings. The authority will deed lots in the new territory to Shawneetown property holders on a basis of comparative values. Financial assistance of various federal agencies has been promised. The Red Cross has disbursed rehabilitation funds.

But it is more than a mass scale move to Shawneetown folks. It is a metamorphosis.

Mary Long Whitmore, Metropolis, Ill., architect, has constructed a working model for a modern city. She planned a business district of two squares, a residential section of six squares, a main street 100 feet wide, three parks, a community building, three schools, seven churches, a courthouse, city hall and post office.

Construction plans included the building of plants for fabricating parts of new houses. A movement was afoot to provide acquisition of homes on an extended payment plan.

Shawneetown structures able to withstand the three-mile transfer will be mounted on trucks and moved to the new site. They will be used as winter quarters.

'Blizzard,' Purely American, Traced To the Revolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 8—A 100 per cent American word, with a history dating back to Revolutionary days, has been found and its genealogy is now recorded within the distinguished covers of a scholar's lexicon.

The word "blizzard," included in the second volume of the new Dictionary of American English, published June 23, is the exclusively American noun.

While its American origin has been known before, never has its family tree been clearly traced. But now Sir William Craigie and Prof. James R. Hulbert, editors of the dictionary, show its gradual development from several colloquialisms common in Colonial days.

Six years before the Declaration of Independence was signed, New Englanders had already shaken off their allegiance to England to the extent of calling sudden rainstorms and showers "blizzes," "blizzers," and "blizzoms," words not recognized in any dictionary of their mother tongue. Gradually the word "blizzard" evolved.

It took a hundred years for it to appear in printed records in the meaning of a violent snowstorm. But when it did appear it was used with effect. In 1876, the lexicographers found, a scribe on the staff of the Wright County Monitor, Clarion, Iowa, wrote the following gymnastic metaphor:

"A genuine blizzard sat on its hind legs and howled for 12 or 14 hours while the mercury lurked at from 10 to 14 degrees below zero."

The word took on other meanings, too. It came to mean a sharp blow, a shot or volley of shot, a squelching retort. Finally it found its way into the scholarly Oxford English dictionary, where it is explained as "U. S. Origin, 1829" and its first meaning is given as "a sharp blow or knock, a shot."

$62,000,000 Refund to Rail Workers

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Under provisions of a recent amendment to the Federal Railway Retirement Act, railroads in the Chicago area today started refunding approximately $6,000,000 to employees.

It was estimated by railroad officials that before the end of the week railroad workers throughout the nation will have received refunds aggregating more than $62,000,000.

Under the original railway retirement measure, effective March 1, 1936, carriers were required to put up half of the 7 per cent tax, deducting the other half from employees' wages.

The amended act, which became effective Jan. 1, 1937, provided for a tax of only 5½ per cent. Railroads were required to return to employees the full amount deducted from salaries during 10 months of 1936, and the difference between 2¾ and 3½ cents since the first of the year.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, July 8, 1937

Shortwave Radio	2
Wonders of Research	2
Sports Page	6
The Young Folks' Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Proofs of God's Power [With Russian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	11
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent

Page 3

The SEIPP
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Wonders of Research: Flower Films

Botanist undertakes task of photographing in color, by lapse-time method, flowering and seeding process of eastern American plants—Southern surface of Saturn's rings begins to show to telescope gazer.

Arthur C. Pillsbury and Lapse-Time Camera
Pictures of Plants, Taken Automatically at Intervals, Show Process of Budding, Blossoming and Seeding

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Seeking to write the complete life history of representative eastern wild flowers in film, Arthur C. Pillsbury, botanist from Berkeley, Calif., packed his cameras last week for an "expedition" into New England. For the next nine months he will be engaged in making lapse-time motion pictures in color of plants from Maine to Florida.

Following the customary procedure developed while similarly recording the growth and maturity of western wild flowers, Mr. Pillsbury will capture on film the complete life stories of his subjects from the first appearance of leaves to the budding and blossoming of flowers, the dropping of petals and the dramatic appearance of seeds. The methods of these flowers in securing dispersal of seeds and in obtaining the assistance of insects in pollenization will be shown also. The story of each flower will last at most only a few seconds on the screen, but filming may require anywhere from two weeks to several months.

The lapse-time method of photography, widely used by botanists, especially for class-room instruction, was adapted by Mr. Pillsbury to such uses while he was official government photographer in Yosemite National Park. His first work was in part with Yosemite wild flowers, some of which are now seldom found.

Two lapse-time cameras are in constant use in his Berkeley laboratory; for while their owner has explored undersea valleys, climbed high mountain peaks and traveled for his subjects from the Arctic to the tropics, he is equally interested in filming the unfoldment of a perfect rosebud or the germination of plant seeds. The device used to start and stop the camera making a lapse-time film record possible is a very simple belt and chain, with cogs to start the camera at required intervals and switch the lights off and on.

* * *

Sky Scannings: Jupiter Commands East

Jupiter is now a conspicuous object in the eastern evening sky. Mars is gradually drifting into the western sky and is low in the southwestern horizon before midnight. Venus rises about 1:45 a. m. and in the telescope appears somewhat more than a half-moon. It has decreased noticeably in brilliancy since May 24. Saturn rises shortly after 11 and by the middle of August will be well up in the sky at a convenient evening observing time.

Saturn's rings will be somewhat disappointing in the telescope this year. Early in the spring they were nearly edgewise to us, but now they have begun to open up and show their southern aspect. Saturn revolves about the sun in approximately 30 years, and since the plane of its rings is tipped to our orbital plane, the rings go through phases. We see their northern surface for 15 years, edgewise for a short period, then their southern aspect for another 15 years.

The thickness of the rings does not exceed 100 miles, and when they are edgewise to us they become for a few days invisible even under high magnification. They are made up of countless tiny moons or particles, each revolving in its own orbit about the planet. That this is true is shown by the fact that the inner parts can be detected rotating about the planet at greater speeds than the outer, which would not be the case if they were composed of a continuous sheet of matter.

The outer ring is 170,000 miles in diameter and 11,000 miles wide. Then after a 2000-mile gap comes the inner ring, about 18,000 miles wide. Merging into this ring is the so-called crepe ring, invisible in the ordinary telescope, but about as wide as the outer ring.

* * *

Scholarly Society Gets Shield and Motto

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has received a grant of armorial bearings from the British College of Arms. The shield is azure, with 10 silver stars, two of six, four of five and four of four points. These represent the constellation Libra, with a balance over all. The motto, Sed omnia disposuisti, is taken from eleventh chapter of "The Wisdom of Solomon": "But Thou hast ordered all things in measure and number and weight."

* * *

World Weather Forecasts Helped by Russians

The expedition of Prof. Otto Schmidt, now at the "top of the world," is generally recognized among scientific men as the culmination of an Arctic conquest by Russia which has been in progress ever since the Revolution.

The initial phase was the exploration of a water route, "a Northeast Passage" along the vast Siberian coast. Navigation then demanded an exact knowledge of the coast and adjacent waters, together with weather data. Sixty Arctic stations were established to study air and ocean conditions.

These are connected by radio with Dickinson Island, the key station, relaying data to Moscow for compilation and interpretation. Life at these stations in the Far North is more or less like that at the North Pole with Professor Schmidt, except the three-score more southerly stations are more solidly built of timber, affording greater comfort. It is understood that at some of these Arctic stations vegetables are being grown in "fur-lined" cellars under artificial light. Of course, this is not economical, but the workers do obtain needed food values and salad materials. Their labors should benefit not only the meteorologists of Russia, but add to the forecasting ability of weather bureaus throughout the whole world, for most of the storms in the northern hemisphere are born in the Arctic Circle.

* * *

Salty Land Freshened For Garden Planting

West coast engineers are now engaged in giving an island of some 400 acres a thorough bath.

The island is Treasure Island, the San Francisco Bay site of the projected Golden Gate International Exposition. Officials explain that before trees, shrubs or flowering plants can be made to grow, it is necessary to "unsalt" the sand which was dredged from the bottom of the bay to make the island. After the island has had its bath, some 100,000 cubic yards of rich loam will be brought down the Sacramento River by barge from the fertile delta lands. More than 4000 trees, 70,000 shrubs and 700,000 flowering plants are to be set out in the beautification program.

* * *

Canned Foods Receive Professor's Commendation

Canned fruits and vegetables as a rule contain higher nutritional values than most home-cooked fresh vegetables, according to studies made in the research laboratories of the National Canners Association. Prof. W. H. Eddy of Columbia University told the American Chemical Association at its North Carolina meeting that over a period of several years, diets made up wholly of canned foods were fed to subjects in comparison with diets wholly of similar foods purchased raw from the market and cooked according to the usual methods. In every case there were slightly better results gained from the use of canned foods. The study was made to refute an old fancy that canning destroys certain food values.

* * *

Boulder Dam Water Watched for Quake Effect

Will the 41,000,000,000 tons of water backed up behind Boulder Dam to form Lake Mead cause local earthquakes? This is a question being raised by seismologists.

Never before has mankind caused such a vast weight to be added to any one region of the earth; and while no trouble is expected, R. R. Bodle of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has nevertheless suggested that several earthquake stations be set up in the region, so that a better informed watch may be maintained over the earth's slow movements at recovery.

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MADE WITH FARM-FRESH EGGS
MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES
Light and Tasty

ITS BUBBLES DO A DANCE OF LIFE
Clicquot Club SODA

CLICQUOT CLUB is over fifty—and goes to all the parties. It's still lively when the last guest's gone. Highly carbonated. Naturally pure.
IN FULL QUARTS, 12 OUNCES, AND SPLITS

YOU BET I'LL HAVE ANOTHER TURNOVER. THEY'RE SWELL
SO TASTY—SUCH A FINE CHANGE FROM SANDWICHES. DO GIVE ME THE RECIPE
THEY'RE MADE WITH Spry. THAT'S WHY THE CRUSTS SO LIGHT AND TENDER
DON'T YOU LOVE Spry! IT'S SO MUCH CREAMIER—GIVES SUCH LIGHT CAKES, FLAKY PASTRY
AND IT'S MARVELOUS FOR FRYING. FOODS ARE CRISPER, TASTIER, SO DIGESTIBLE
PICNIC TURNOVERS
—with ham (or other meat) and cheese filling. Try them—they're grand.

New! Delicious! Easy to make with this new shortening that's so much creamier!

PICNIC MEAT TURNOVERS
1½ cups cooked ham (or other meat), ground
4 tablespoons mayonnaise
1 teaspoon dry mustard
½ teaspoon onion juice
2 tablespoons dill pickle, finely chopped
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
5 tablespoons Spry
⅔ cup milk (about)
5 thin slices American cheese

Combine ham (or other meat), mayonnaise, mustard, onion juice and pickle and mix well.

Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in Spry until mixture is as fine as meal. (A perfect cinch with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add milk, mixing until a soft dough is formed. Roll lightly on floured board to ¼-inch thickness. Cut dough into 4-inch squares.

Brush squares with melted butter. Place triangle of cheese on half of square, put 1 tablespoon meat mixture on cheese, and fold over other half of dough to form a triangle. Press edges together. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 20 to 25 minutes. Notice how wonderfully light and tender they are, made with Spry. (Remember, *only* Spry can give perfect results in this recipe!) Delicious hot or cold. Makes 10. Grand served hot for supper, too, with a crisp salad. Make early, cover and keep in refrigerator till time to bake.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

BUY THE 3-LB. CAN AND SAVE MONEY

HERE'S something brand new in a tasty treat and something brand new in a shortening. Try this recipe and try Spry—you'll be delighted with *both!* Never before have you had a shortening so smooth and white, so *creamy*. Notice how easily it cuts into your flour, how quickly you can cream your Spry and sugar when you make a cake. Mixing time is cut in half, yet your cake is lighter, finer. Just try Spry and see.

Spry pastry is flakier and more tender. Spry-fried foods *so* crisp and tasty and as easy to digest as if baked. Don't wait. Get Spry *now!*

Spry The new, purer ALL-vegetable shortening—TRIPLE-CREAMED!

COMFORT CULT SPREADS

Travelers everywhere have been spreading the good news about Taft comfort.
TIMES SQUARE'S LARGEST HOTEL
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH, from $2.50
HOTEL TAFT ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK

Youth Congress Reveals Swing To Liberal Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 8—How would youth—if it were in the saddle—solve the problems of modern America?

One group of young people, members of the American Youth Congress which has just closed a four-day meeting here, has answered the question by voicing views on nearly every issue before the nation today. More than 150 bills and resolutions were passed or adopted before the 1000 "senators" and "representatives" voted to adjourn and scattered to homes in 24 states.

Most of the "statutes" passed by the congress echoed demands which one group or another is carrying up and down America today. Many "laws" dealt with controversial issues and took sides—most often the liberal side—with one or another of the opposing factions.

Sit-Down Approved

After hearing an address censuring the American neutrality policy, youthful delegates voted sympathy with the Spanish Government. This action drew protest from Roman Catholic delegates. The congress went on record as favoring President Roosevelt's plan for enlarging the Supreme Court. It amended the Wagner Act to specify written contracts. It urged that the national WPA appropriation of $1,500,000,000 be doubled and suggested an additional $500,000,000 be appropriated for relief of American farm tenants.

A congressional committee brought in a report declaring the sit-down strike a legitimate weapon in labor controversies, almost at the same time that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was announcing her opinion such strikes are illegal.

A resolution which urged that the two warring labor factions represented by C. I. O. and A. F. of L. get together, but which carried a paragraph praising the Lewis plan of industrial organization, was adopted.

The congress expressed its conviction in the resolution that the union movement has been strengthened by the organization along industrial lines of thousands of hitherto unorganized workers; that young persons work for the most part in unskilled or semi-skilled trades which can be most effectively organized along the same lines.

Henry Ohl Jr., president of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, an A. F. of L. organization, told the congress "the C. I. O. sent an army of organizers into Wisconsin—of all states—not merely to organize the unorganized but to wean members from existing labor organizations." He warned delegates not to be stampeded by the C. I. O.

In a session devoted to discussions of world peace, the young people adopted resolutions supporting countries which are victims of foreign invasions or exploitation, and heard speakers denounce world-wide expenditures for military expenditures.

Miss Loh Tsei of Peiping, China, told the congress, "The invading Japanese have closed our colleges in Manchuria and are using campuses as military bases."

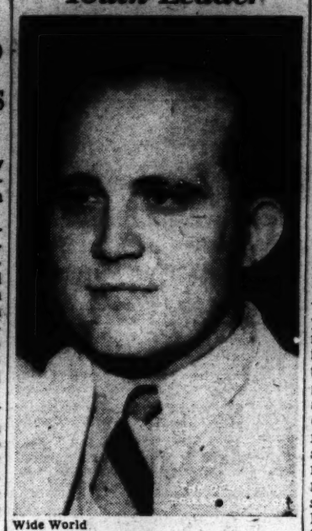
In an address entitled "How Can Youth Strike Against War?" John Nevin Sayre of New York, president of the National Peace Conference, urged the congress to "strike against the ROTC" in colleges and civil schools. The ROTC, he charged, is "an entering wedge for military conscription."

In a bill of rights adopted at its closing session, the congress declared that "we refuse to be the lost generation" and added, "We who are employed express our dissatisfaction with prevailing low wages, long hours and intense speedup which destroys our health and stunts our development. We insist upon our right to organize and to bargain collectively for higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions in the organization best suited to the needs of young workers. We oppose the use of labor spies, vigilantes and private arsenals by industrialists."

The congress demanded national planning and aid for tenant farmers, free education for all, vocational education at adequate wages under trade union supervision, relief jobs with equal wages for equal work and abolition of child labor.

William W. Hinckley of St. Joseph, Mo., president of the youth group, and Miss Miriam Bogorad of New York, administrative secretary, were re-elected unanimously.

Youth Leader


Wide World
William W. Hinckley
Re-elected President of American Youth Congress

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HJ3ABE	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.76	4.78	4:30-10 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.48	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.36	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABO	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m.-midnight
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Fri., 7:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
HJ4ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W1XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	7-10 p. m.
W8XP	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	9-10 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m.-midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ1ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	4-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	8 p. m.-midnight
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	3:30-10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.08	6.24	5:15-9:15 p. m.
YV4RB	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7-11 p. m.
YV6RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 8:30 p. m.
FRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9-11 p. m.
HCJB1	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sun., 5:45-7:45 p. m.; Tues., 9:30-11:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	6-11:30 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	42.80	6.85	5:40-9:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.68	7.38	Sunday, 6-8 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sun., Wed., 7-8 p. m.
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	8 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HCJB2DA	Guayaquil, Ecuador	31.76	9.45	8:15-10:15 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	31.75	9.45	8 p. m.-midnight
EAQ-2, EAR or EAP	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	7:30 p. m., daily; Mon., 8-8:40 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 9-9:40 p. m. and nights irregular.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p.m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Noon-6; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	Near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.40	9.53	3-10 a. m.-(try 3-5)
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregularly
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.87	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	8 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-9 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed. 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 3-9 a. m
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.28	9.60	7-9:15 p. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.30	9.62	5-10:30 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thur., Sat., 5:30-8 p. m
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3-10:30 p. m.
T14NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.02	9.67	9-10; 11:30 p. m.-mid.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-midnight
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	4:30-9:30 p. m
CQN	Macau, South China	30.21	9.92	Mon., Fri., 7-8:30 a. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.30	9.93	7-8 p. m., irregular
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
JVH	Nazaki, Japan	28.14	10.66	2:30-3:30; 4-5 p. m.
PLF	Bandoeng, Java	28.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	28.13	11.04	4-7 p. m.
HBO	Geneva, Switzerland	26.31	11.40	Sat., 6:45-8 p. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.88	11.67	8 a. m.-midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.80	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	8:15-7 p. m.; 9-midnight
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	8:30-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:38 a. m.-4:20 p. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
OAX8A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7-11:15 p. m.
JVH	Nazaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	2:30-3:30; 4-5 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m. (6 p. m. Sat.)
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	4-4:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:40-10.30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.; 12:40-5:45 p.m
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (C.B.S.)	25.36	11.83	6-9 p. m.
OLR-4A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30-4 p. m.; Mon., Thurs., 7-9:10 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	5-8 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	10:15 a. m.-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6-7, 10-11 a. m.; Wed. 6-7 a. m.; daily, 4-6 p. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	5:45-noon; 4-6 p. m.; 6:30-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England			5:45-9 a. m.; 4-8:30 p. m.
W3XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	7 a. m.-5 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8-11:30 a. m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8-9:30 a. m.; 3-3:15 p. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	8-10 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-3:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	noon-6 p. m.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	4:30-11 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires	19.62	15.29	7-9 a. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	8:30-8:30 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50-11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.53	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	19.50	15.77	7:30-10:30 a. m., except Wed
W2XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	7 a. m.-8:30 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.66	15.19	5:45-9 a. m.; 9:15-noon; 12:15-6 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (C.B.S.)	13.94	21.52	8:30-11 a. m.
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.93	21.53	6 a. m.-noon
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.93	21.54	4:45-7 a. m.

British Governors in India Praised for Their Patience

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, July 8—The Indian National Congress which has just broken its deadlock over six legislative areas in India, is the chief political organization in the country.

In the last general elections the Congress won majorities in Madras, Bombay, Behar, Orissa, the Central Provinces and the United Provinces — as large as a major European power. The Congress then summarily refused to form governments in these areas on the ground that the powers reserved to the British governors made it necessary to destroy the new Constitution instead of working it. The British governors were thus compelled to constitute their Governments from the minority parties, although they recognized that these must necessarily be defeated as soon as the legislatures were called together. Such convocation had to be done under the new Constitution by the end of September. Uncertainty was thus created which the Congress decision has now terminated.

Plenty of Reproaches

The Congress Party still couples its acceptance of office with reproaches directed against the British authorities whose relations with the Indian people it describes as those of "exploiter and exploited." It also expresses somewhat the contradictory purposes for itself of "combating the new act on the one hand and prosecuting a constructive program on the other." Although this attitude is not one that promises well for the smooth working of the new Constitution, nevertheless the belief is entertained in British circles that the new Congress ministers will be sobered by their responsibility and that they may yet set themselves to make the best they can out of the great opportunity for self-government that is now within their grasp.

Pressure Exerted

The present change in their attitude is attributed in large measure to the pressure exercised upon them by their supporters, especially in South India, where the desirability never has been fully acknowledged of standing aside from the Government.

Credit is also given here to the tact and patience displayed in the waiting policy pursued by the Secretary of State for India, the Marquis of Zetland, in London, and by the Marquis of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India.

Mahatma Gandhi, in this connection, while hesitant at first, appears in the end to have thrown his great influence on the side of moderation, eventually bringing into the accord Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, who had been slower to realize the wisdom of the course now adopted.

Scouts

(Continued from Page 1)

Hudson, John Glass, Howard Butler and Burrett Boster, all of Los Angeles; Keith Ercanbrach, Provo, Utah; Joseph Large, Glendale; Charles Gregg, Huntington Park; James Nelson, Corona; Terry Sandelin and Charles Parker of Ukiah, Calif.; Takeo Kaita and Yasonohu Kesaji, Maui, Territory of Hawaii; Billy Blair, Riverside; Glen Gardener, Riverdale; Bruce Morey, Santa Monica; John Mitchell, Berkeley, Calif.; Peter Gester, Berkeley, and Frank Paradise, San Fernando.

A survey made by the camp newspaper, the Jamboree Journal, reveals that Scout leaders from all sections of the country agree that attending the jamboree has been a valuable experience for the 25,000 Scouts present. All reported the boys happy and well-contented. Satisfactory physical arrangements, original exhibits from many sections of the United States, the comparative freedom, the nightly area shows, the food, and the spirit of companionship between the boys all came in for a share of praise.

Lansbury to Visit Duce On 'Mission of Peace'

LONDON, July 8 (AP)—George Lansbury, veteran Laborite member of the House of Commons, who is trying to bring about a peace conference through individual interviews with European leaders, left for Rome today to see Premier Mussolini.

"It is a mission of peace," he said. "I hope to have a lot to tell you when I return."

He expected to see Il Duce over the week end.

Weight of Money for 1938

The Treasury will use 1016 tons of paper in printing the nation's currency during the 1938 fiscal year.

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Farmers Desert Drought Area Of Southwestern Saskatchewan; Nature May Salvage Dust-Bowl

Saskatchewan Recoups

Second of four articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—This year there are 5,000,000 acres of wheatlands in southwestern Saskatchewan that will produce no crop. Already stock is being shipped from the little dust bowl where feed supplies have run out. Hundreds of families have been moved from the man-made desert to find new homes.

And again the question is being asked, as it has been so many times in the past decade, "What is going to become of the drought area?"

Experts have agreed that there is nothing to do with some areas but allow the land to go back to nature; to allow the elements to break down the sub-soil which has been laid bare by the great winds and to hope that some day it may recover a part of the fertility that made it possible for a few years to set a plowshare to the horizon and turn back mile-long furrows and reap vast quantities of grain from new, rich land. That fertile top soil that grew those crops is gone and gone too is the protective fibre, drawn from the prairie sod, that held the land together. It may never be anything but a desert and a grim, gaunt monument to man's stupidity.

In the exploration days in Saskatchewan the Indians and the French-Canadian fur traders in the north pointed south and warned Alexander Mackenzie from travelling across the plains. To them they were dangerous for there was no fuel but buffalo dung and the water holes were scarce. The fur traders called them prairies, which in their language meant "desert." The explorers' fears have been realized.

A recent soil survey has revealed that there are districts that can profitably be farmed if operated in large tracts by economical machines and sown to legume crops. In addition to being hardy and drought-resisting, these crops will add nitrogenous material to the soil which will aid in restoring its fertility.

Successive crop failures from drought (some farmers have not had a harvest for 11 years) have broken the land as well as the people who tilled it. Hundreds of families are now seeking to come back on new farm homes in the north. Whether the land will ever come back rests with the future and the efforts of science to restore what was once one of the most productive wheat-growing areas in the world.

Morris Appeals for National Unity

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Both large states and small states appeared to be dissatisfied with compromise plan on state representation in the National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Convention appoints new committee to wrestle with problem of apportioning representation to small and large states in first branch of Legislature.

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 7, 1787

Equal suffrage for small states along with large ones in the Senate is still a part of the report before the Federal Convention for the composition of the new National Legislature. By a vote of six to three this clause was retained in the compromise plan today, although another vote must come on adoption of the whole arrangement.

A decision on this aspect was postponed until the special committee of five shall report on a manner of apportionment of seats in the first branch.

Meanwhile, discussion brought out that leading members on both sides are dissatisfied with the compromise, each group believing it has given away too much, and declaring it will not support the plan. This intransigeance provoked an impassioned appeal by Gouverneur Morris for a greater interest in the national welfare and in some basis of accommodation that will support it, instead of attachment to petty local interests.

Small-State Argument

Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts had pronounced himself in favor of a less than perfect plan rather than to have no agreement. Roger Sherman made the not very tactful argument that small states have the stronger governments and will give most vigor to the general government whereas large states have weaker governments because it is more difficult to collect the real and fair sense of the people and improper men more easily get into office.

James Wilson, the Pennsylvania large-state advocate, declared he was not deficient in a conciliating temper but firmness was sometimes a duty of the higher obligation, and conciliation would be misapplied in this instance.

From the spokesman of the small-state party, William Paterson of New Jersey, then came the assertion that with proportionate representation in the first branch small states never will be able to defend themselves except by an equality of votes in the second.

"There is no other ground of accommodation," he declared. "My resolution is fixed. I will meet the large states on that ground and no other."

To this Mr. Morris replied he had no resolution unalterably fixed except to do what should finally appear to him right. It had been urged, he remarked that the new government should be partly national, partly federal, that it ought in the first quality to protect individuals, in the second the states.

"But in what quality," he demanded, "is it to protect the aggregate interest of the whole? Among the many provisions which have been urged, I have seen none for supporting the dignity and the splendor of the American Empire. It has been one of our greatest misfortunes that the great objects of the nation have been sacrificed constantly to local views."

After the Declaration of Independence, he continued, "The small states, aware of the necessity of preventing anarchy and taking advantage of the moment, extorted from the large ones an equality of votes. Standing now on that ground, they demand under the new system greater rights as men than their fellow citizens of the large states. The proper answer to them is that the same necessity of which they formerly took advantage does not now exist and that the large states are at liberty now to consider what is right rather than what may be expedient.

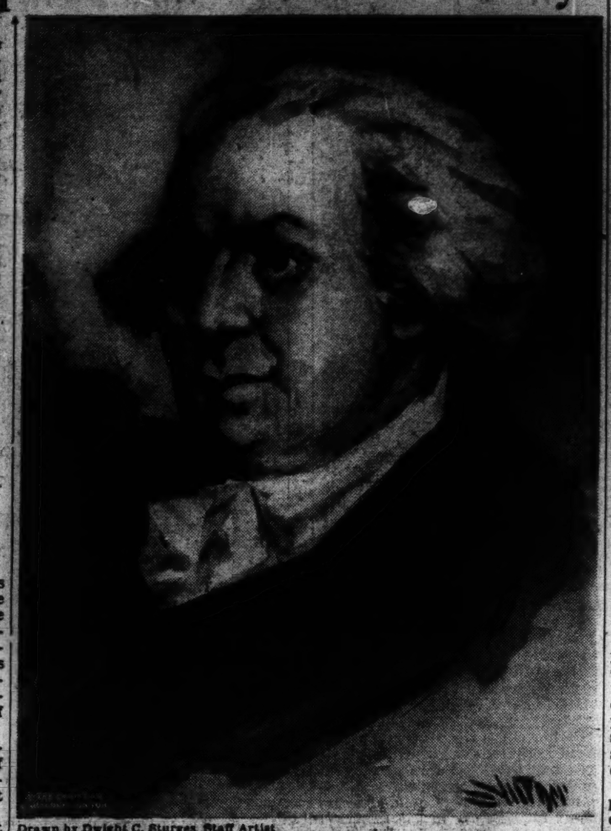
"What if all the charters and constitutions of the states were thrown into the fire, and all their demagogues into the ocean?" he asked. "What would it be to the happiness of America? And will not this be the case here if we pursue the train in which the business lies?"

Fluent Speaker

Mr. Morris, as was expected by those who know him, has become since his return one of the readiest speakers of the session. He commands all the graces of rhetoric and with an easy if somewhat cynical wit that makes the heaviest subects entertaining. His vitality overcomes even the handicap of an artificial leg, made necessary by an accident when a child. He is a patrician literally to the manor born, for he first saw the day in Morrisania, the manor of his father and grandfather in Westchester County, New York.

During the Revolution, Mr. Morris showed many of the talents which won him graduation from King's College at the age of 16 and which now at 33 make him a conspicuous member of the convention. He was a delegate to the first revolutionary assembly and to the constitutional convention in New York state, taking a leading part in both, and in 1778 and '79 headed important committees in Congress. After a contact with General Washington on a congressional inspection at Valley Forge he became a strong defender of the commander's policies in Congress.

Mr. Morris apparently has forsworn his native and family state, however, for he has lived here some seven years and is very popular in society and in his profession of law. He left New York state after his constituents failed to reelect him to Congress, largely because he refused to push in Congress the claims of Governor Clinton and his state to the territory of Vermont.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Gouverneur Morris

Lawyer, Statesman and Diplomat, Morris Was Born at Morrisania Manor in New York State. He Completed His Education at King's College (Now Columbia). He Helped Draft the New York Constitution and Was Elected to the Continental Congress at the Age of 25. He Was Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Finance, Appeals for Support of the British Commissioners on Reconciliation, Was Appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Returned to the United States, Was Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Finance, Drafted Plan for National Coinage, Helped Draft the Articles of Confederation and Was Elected to the Continental Congress. Having Moved to Philadelphia, Morris Was a Representative to the Federal Convention of 1787, Where He Opposed Democratic Representation and a Strong National Government. He Was Minister to France During the French Revolution and Later Was Elected United States Senator from New York.

Alcoa Patrolled by Troops After Fatal Strike Clash

ALCOA, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—Alcoa, owned by and named for the Aluminum Company of America—was tense but quiet today under guns of 300 soldiers called in after two men were killed and 28 hurt in a battle between strikers and company guards.

Henson Klick, a striker, and W. M. Hunt, a special officer, were the two fatally shot.

Hope for an early settlement of differences between the company and strikers was expressed by Fred Wetmore, president of the local Aluminum Workers Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, who said he would ask Gov. Gordon Browning to name an arbitration board to "try to settle this thing."

A. D. Huddleston, regional manager of the company, said: "We have spoken our last word—the company expects to continue operation of the Alcoa sheet mill (the striking section of the plant) as long as peace officers afford proper protection to our men."

Adj. Gen. R. O. Smith, in charge of the national guardsmen who arrived here during the night, expressed the belief there would be no further trouble.

Mr. Wetmore charged the "rioting yesterday was caused by Aluminum Company guards." He added, "I intend to bring civil suit against the city of Alcoa because their officers participated, and murder charges against every guard—that is necessary because we do not know who did the shooting."

The clash occurred after the company re-opened its fabricating mill, closed since May 18 when employees walked out demanding that the basic hourly wage be increased from 45 to 60 cents an hour to give them parity with workers in the company's northern mills. About 3000 men were affected.

The other three Republic plants here resumed operations Tuesday. Republic said 3800 men were back on duty, an increase of 700 from the first day's figures. Normally they employ about 7000 workers.

Lee Pressman, general counsel for John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, came to Cleveland from Pittsburgh to confer on pending court proceedings. He expected to go to Columbus, Ohio, for a hearing tomorrow in Federal District Court on a suit to force withdrawal of national guardsmen from Ohio strike centers.

Before leaving Pittsburgh, Mr. Pressman announced he had filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board charging Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company had "acted in collusion" with city and county police officials and officers of the Ohio National Guard in an effort to defeat the strike.

C. I. O. Planning School To Aid Business Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 8—A new kind of sit-down has been ordered for C. I. O. by its Ohio Valley regional director, Paul W. Fuller. This new drive planned by Mr. Fuller will strike against labor's and management's common enemy, misunderstanding, with a series of sit-downs in class rooms.

It is an educational campaign for Committee for Industrial Organization leaders and members in which group study classes will be formed to learn parliamentary law, labor economics and management problems, such as finance and costs.

Beating of C. I. O. Men Described by Reporters

DETROIT, July 8 (AP)—A newspaper reporter who witnessed the beating of United Automobile Workers' members at the Ford Motor Company's plant May 26 testified today that "every place you looked you saw somebody being kicked around by four or five people."

The reporter, Victor Beresford of the Detroit News, was the first newspaper representative to testify at the National Labor Relations Board hearing on its charges of unfair labor practices against the Ford company.

He said Victor Reuther and Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. leaders, were beaten and chased away when they went to the River Rouge plant in suburban Dearborn to distribute union literature.

Thomas McIntyre, another Detroit News reporter, described the fighting around the overpass and said he saw "only one instance" of a U. A. W. A. member fighting back.

'Little Steel' Strike Is Shifted to Courts

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 8 (AP)—"Little Steel's" dispute with organized labor was largely a legal fight today as Republic Steel Corporation reopened the last of its strike-closed mills.

Steel & Tubes, Inc., employing normally about 500 men and smallest of Republic's four Cleveland units, was opened to workers while police and Ohio National Guardsmen formed a protective circle at the mill.

'Fish' Find 'Ocean' Rough at Akron Play Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The "ocean" was rough in Crouse gymnasium at Akron University recently.

And dignified pedagogues and Works Progress Administration workers, recreation leaders in the city, and board of education members, became "blue gills" and "bass," "perch" and even "suckers" while running away from a "whale" in the person of Miss Madaline Stevens, representative of the National Recreation Association of New York City.

It was all for the good of the youngsters of Akron, as Miss Stevens hastened to explain — the youngsters who must be entertained all summer on Akron playgrounds.

And this was but the opening session of a four-day Recreation Institute for the purpose of studying and comparing Akron's play program with the work other communities are doing for boys and girls.

"We are going to learn how to play little games today," said Miss Stevens. "We are not going to think about the 'Big League' type of games. We have had too many of that kind in the past, and we have not paid enough attention to the simple games which children really love."

So presently the "fish" were all swimming away from the "whale" in the game called "The Ocean's Rough" and later a button-button type of game called "Pass the Coin" was demonstrated. Still later came the ring games, "Cage Tag," and a stunt relay race.

Following the games the more than 250 recreation leaders and officials divided into groups where they studied handcraft, art, story telling, music, camping, and special activities.

Communism Snag Faces Merger Of Maritime Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8—The C. I. O.'s militant drive to organize all maritime workers into one big union, launched by John L. Lewis yesterday after a conference with 26 representatives of 23 existing maritime unions, ran into the immediate opposition of the International Longshoreman's Association.

Communistic influences within the seven-member organizing committee appointed by Mr. Lewis furnished the basis of caustic charges from Joseph P. Ryan, president of the longshoremen's group, who was expected to participate in the new unification.

"None of the seven men appointed," Mr. Ryan said, "will attract any maritime workers into the C. I. O. We'll not let Rathbone or Bridges—those communists—interfere with the longshoremen's association."

Leader of Strikes

Harry Bridges, leader of the 1934 and 1936 west coast shipping strikes, and Mervyn Rathbone, president of the American Telegraphists Association, were the two men charged with communistic affiliations. Similar charges were referred to yesterday by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, who said that his committee has affidavits regarding Mr. Bridges' activities.

Government shipyards will be included in the union drive, and Mr. Lewis refused yesterday to confirm reports he had agreed with Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the new Maritime Commission, that there would be no strikes while the commission is getting under way with its new program for building up the American merchant marine.

Indeed, Mr. Lewis said: "If the Government can subsidize shipping companies, it can see that workers get adequate pay and proper working conditions."

Possibility the new unionization drive may interfere with the maritime program, one of President Roosevelt's pet projects, thus definitely exists. It is one more basis of a possible break between the President and the C. I. O. chief.

"No Comment"

Asked at his press conference about a break with the President, Mr. Lewis replied, "No comment." Since original reports of the break were attributed to sources high in the C. I. O., Mr. Lewis failure to disclaim them was interpreted in some quarters as being confirmation.

Madrid Defenders Drive Wedge Into Insurgent Lines

MADRID, July 8 (AP)—Government battalions swept into Villaneuva de la Canada, strategic village west of Madrid, the Government announced, capturing quantities of arms, ammunition and more than 100 prisoners.

The advance carried Gen. Jose Miaja's troops deeper into insurgent territory behind the siege lines still clamped on Madrid's western outskirts, and apparently threatened to drive a wedge cutting the besiegers off from their main forces.

Both Government and Insurgent reports confirmed the fact that a battle was under way on the front west of Madrid.

The Air Ministry said Government squadrons clashed with Insurgent airmen in two spectacular battles today, one high over Madrid, resulting in the loss of three Insurgent aircraft and one Government plane.

More than 100 prisoners were captured in Villaneuva de la Canada, including an artillery captain who expressed surprise at seeing the Government General Staff composed exclusively of Spanish officers inasmuch as he had been told in the Insurgent army that Government troops were led by foreigners, the communiqué continued.

French Cabinet Rushes Work On Economy Decrees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 8—After bustling Parliament off on a lengthy summer vacation, the French Cabinet held a series of important meetings today to draw up drastic financial decrees destined to restore order to France's economic situation.

The parliamentary session was closed early today after an all-night session at which a number of social measures were pushed through the Chamber and Senate, including an extension of the Matignon accords, brought about by the Blum Government in June, 1936, between labor and employers, until the end of this year, a partial debt moratorium for the farmers and closer control of insurance companies.

With Parliament out of the way, Finance Minister Bonnet and his cabinet colleagues put the finishing touches on economy decrees which are understood to include greatly increased income taxes, higher indirect taxes on such articles as gasoline and matches, a big increase in railway fares and freight rates and various other economy measures.

These fiscal measures are likely to render more difficult the Government's self-imposed task of preventing a further rise in retail prices. The Government is expected to endeavor to counteract this by modifying the application of the 40-hour week, wherever possible.

Designers Choose Masculine Styles For Coming Year

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 8 (AP)—The International Association of Clothing Designers chose today what the well dressed man will wear in 1938.

Behind closed doors, more than 100 delegates to the association's annual convention were to meet in a style forum, but they refused to discuss their choices for next spring's Easter parade.

Drawings of the new styles, officers said, would be on display "for members only" tomorrow morning and would be made public in the afternoon.

Meantime, the association heard from F. B. Todd of New York city that "any man can be well-dressed with a balanced wardrobe of five or less suits." Mr. Todd, an official of the Associated Wool Industries, said a "balanced" wardrobe consisted of a suit each for business, dress-up, sports, country and formal wear.

"The trouble with designers," he added, "is that they have an idea a man needs 100 or more suits to be really well-dressed. The man in the street doesn't care about such things.

"When men become educated to wearing certain types of clothes for certain occasions, they'll begin to get a real pleasure out of them."

New members elected included Eli M. Loveck, Roxbury, Mass.

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Cantonization of Palestine Held Impractical by Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—In anticipation of publication of the findings of the Royal Commission on the Jewish-Arab troubles, cantonization and partition have been subjects of lively discussion and speculation here.

Cantonization, whereby Palestine would be divided into a number of Arab and Jewish districts, with a measure of self-government, but under the authority of a central British Government, dates back much further than the Royal Commission.

Protagonists of this scheme took Switzerland as a model, either overlooking or discounting the important fact that cantonization in Switzerland has been a natural development whereas in Palestine it would have to be artificially imposed from above. There is strong opposition to the idea from the Arabs.

The one argument in favor of partition, as far as the Jews are concerned, is that it recognizes the right of the Jews to statehood in their ancient homeland, albeit a sadly truncated one.

Jews Win Statehood

Conversely, as might have been expected, this is the Arabs' main argument for their rejection of partition, involving as it does an acceptance of the Jews' right to resettle Palestine. Official Arab opinion is also against partition because, as in the case of cantonization, they regard all of Palestine as Arab territory and the Arabs of Palestine as much entitled to the independence of their country as the Arabs of Iraq and Syria.

They have consistently refused to recognize the difference in Palestine's status since the Balfour Declaration was issued and later incorporated in the League of Nations Mandate.

They refer back to the first partition of pre-war Palestine in 1922, when Transjordan was severed from Cisjordan and the area of Palestine was thus reduced by two thirds. The provisions in the Mandate that Great Britain facilitate the immigration of Jews and their close settlement on the land were made to apply only to the much abbreviated territory and declared inapplicable to the section east of the Jordan. That Palestine should be further partitioned, they argue, is inadmissible.

Land for a Million

The extent of the area which would be made Jewish would allow of an eventual Jewish population of not more than 1,000,000. Jewish leaders point out that with the growing pressure on Jews in various parts of the world, especially Germany and Poland, the only remaining hope is the settlement of large numbers in Palestine. Partition would inevitably be the doom of such a hope, they maintain.

The exclusion of Jerusalem and Haifa from both the Arab and Jewish spheres is another argument of both the interested parties against partition. Jerusalem—holy to Moslem and Jew as well as to Christian—would not be given up lightly by any of the three. To the Jew, a Palestine without Jerusalem, it is argued, is Zionism without Zion. To the Moslem, Jerusalem is the third holiest city after Mecca and Medina.

The extremist Arabs still maintain that the Jewish-Arab problem can only be solved by recommending the abrogation of the Mandate and the conclusion of an Anglo-Palestine treaty on the lines of those achieved by Iraq and Syria. The more moderate say they expect at least the complete stoppage of Jewish immigration and the suspension of land sales to Jews as well as the establishment of a representative government in which the present Jewish population would share in accordance with its ratio to the whole.

The Jews still hope for a round-table discussion between British, Jews and Arabs in order to find some way of implementing the mandate in a way satisfactory to all, but not necessarily through partition, the impracticability of which is stressed on all sides.

Changes Loom

By a Staff Artist

Proposed New States

British Royal Commission on Palestine Has Proposed a Jewish and an Arab State With a British Mandate Over a Small Section in What Is Now Palestine

U. S. and Britain Trade Agreement Talk Is Revived

(Continued from Page 1)

proved prospects is viewed by observers as being of extreme importance. It was particularly welcome here where eminent economists and foreign affairs experts have been viewing peace prospects as anything but promising and tending to grope somewhat at odds with each other as to the best possible approach to be made.

Miss Rankin Heard

Today's session heard Miss Jeanette Rankin, one of the few members of Congress in 1917 who voted against America entering the World War, demand a drastic downward revision of American rearmament as the best possible proof to the rest of the world that no nation can add the prospect of American military assistance to its list of war assets.

Another morning speaker was Dr. Raul D'Eca of the office of education of the Department of Interior who argued against the establishment of a Pan American League of Nations on the ground that it would interfere with the ultimate development of a universal world organization after the pattern of the League of Nations.

Mr. Welles expressed what is believed to be in substance the answer which Mr. Van Zeeland took back with him to Europe when he said that the United States "will willingly persist in the joint work of rebuilding international trade, will willingly continue to co-operate in arrangements for stability in the monetary sphere, and will again join in seeking agreements whereunder this present mad re-armament race may be arrested" provided "the nations overseas will, on their part, endeavor to find those political [illegible] the insecurities which [illegible] themselves after the World War, in which we have no part, which tend to retard international agreements upon military and economic disarmament, and which tend to hamper all peoples from having equal access to commodities and raw materials and from having opportunity equal to buy and freely to sell."

Receives Emphasis

These remarks of the man who is second in command of the diplomatic branch of the American Government, underlined the extraordinary disclosure of the Government's devotion to the existing tripartite monetary agreement last week when devaluation of the French franc was met by the announcement of continued adherence of the United States to the agreement despite the fact that in entering it last year this country reserved the right to withdraw in the event of devaluation by any other participant.

The one thing which Mr. Van Zeeland sought more than anything else in Washington was assurance that the credit and financial power of the United States would be used in the same fashion it is now being used in the tripartite agreement but more broadly in the future. The program is understood to contemplate an extension of the agreement to include Germany and Italy with the American stabilization fund backing the mark and lire on their entrance into the realm of free currencies exactly as it is today backing the franc. He got his answer so far as willingness in Washington is concerned in the response to the French crisis.

But, as Mr. Welles pointed out here last night, the Roosevelt Administration feels that it has now come about as far as American public opinion will permit without some more tangible response on the part of Europe. It is looking particularly to Britain for encouragement in the form of a trade agreement which now stands in abeyance as the price Washington is asking for more of the type of help which it has so far accorded.

Ready to Pay Price

That Britain and the dominions are now ready to pay this price has not before been indicated so strongly as it was by Mr. Welles last night, in a statement which he would not have been at liberty to express according to the canons of diplomatic usage unless there was substance behind it.

In his address, Mr. Welles also touched on a point which has been amply illustrated at sessions of the Institute here—the importance of Americans refraining from taking sides in the Spanish struggle. For the past two days the afternoon round table of the Institute has witnessed sharp clashes between exponents of the Fascist and Anti-fascist doctrines with bursts of applause from the audience revealing the extent to which the general public here has taken sides in the Spanish conflict.

Mr. Welles said: "It is no diplomatic secret anywhere that the supporters of those conflicting tenets, throughout the course of the Spanish conflict, short of actually intervening openly and officially, have lent aid and assistance to one or the other of the factions in that struggle." He added that unless the basic doctrine of non-intervention and true neutrality is rigidly adhered to the world will be at the mercy of any incident "which may light the conflagration of a major international war."

Neutrality Acts

Following Mr. Welles on the platform Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, defended the neutrality acts, which have come under vigorous criticism here, declaring that they will make it possible in the event of another European war for the President to take the steps which President Wilson was unable to take to assure American neutrality in 1915 and 1916.

Miss Rankin charged that army and navy propaganda is responsible for an American military policy designed exclusively to make possible the use of American armed forces abroad. She insisted that this policy should be revised to provide only for national defense stating:

"I believe the most sobering influence will be European realization that if they precipitate war they will have to do the fighting and the paying; that the United States will not help. No amount of talking will convince Europe that we are in earnest, but the first reduction in the armament that makes it possible for us to help would be convincing."

What Each Side Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Peel Commission's report summarizes the advantages of its partition scheme as to Arabs and Jews in two sections.

The advantages to the Arabs of Palestine:

1. They obtain their national independence and can co-operate on an equal footing with the Arabs of the neighboring countries in the cause of Arab unity and progress.

2. They are finally delivered from the fear of being "swamped" by the Jews and from the possibility of ultimate subjection to Jewish rule.

3. In particular, the final limitation of the Jewish National Home within a fixed frontier and the enactment of a new Mandate for the protection of the Holy Places, solemnly guaranteed by the League of Nations, removes all anxiety lest the Holy Places should ever come under Jewish control.

4. As a set-off to the loss of territory the Arabs regard as theirs, the Arab State will receive a subvention from the Jewish State. It will also, in view of the backwardness of Transjordan, obtain a grant of £2,000,000 from the British Treasury; and, if an agreement can be reached as to the exchange of land and population, a further grant will be made for the conversion, as far as may prove possible of uncultivable land in the Arab State into productive land from which the cultivators and the State alike will profit.

The advantages to the Jews:

1. Partition secures the establishment of the Jewish National Home and relieves it from the possibility of its being subjected in the future to Arab rule.

2. Partition enables the Jews in the fullest sense to call their National Home their own: for it converts it into a Jewish State. Its citizens will be able to admit as many Jews into it as they themselves believe can be absorbed. They will attain the primary objective of Zionism—a Jewish nation, planted in Palestine, giving its nationals the same status in the world as other nations give theirs. They will cease at last to live a "minority life."

British Plan for Palestine

(Continued from Page 1)

has been so far no apparent weakening from the strong position taken by Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary of State, when he said [illegible] March 15 that if the Commission's report were accepted, it would be put into effect, even if to do so necessitated the entire strength of the British Army.

This is confirmed when the British Government now says it has no intention of "surrendering responsibility for peace, order and good government throughout Palestine."

Leniency to End

There is to be an end to what is now generally regarded as the mistaken leniency of the past of which the Commission says outspokenly, "the elementary duty of providing for public security has not been discharged."

The scheme as now adopted is based upon the view that there is now an "irresponsible conflict" between Jews and Arabs in Palestine and that the situation "bad as it now is will grow worse," if any weakness be shown to the opposition that is anticipated.

It is thus thought that new and stronger leadership upon the spot may be required.

The scheme itself as now authoritatively adopted is one concerning which many features have been unaccountably allowed to leak out unofficially during the past few weeks.

It divides Palestine—itself a country only about as large as Wales—into two separate sovereign states.

The Jewish state comprises about one-fifth of the total area, chiefly in the richer plains along the coast.

The Arab state comprises the remaining four-fifths generally more in interior but with access to the Mediterranean at Jaffa and excluding only a relatively small area to be retained by Britain as a permanent mandate.

This British portion is to include those centers of almost universal reverence—Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth—with a corridor connection Jerusalem with Jaffa and an enclave at Akaba in the extreme south; Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean ports of Acre and Haifa are to remain temporarily under British mandate.

League Consent Next

In order to bring these changes into operation, authority has to be obtained from the League of Nations. For this purpose the Permanent Mandates Commission meets at Geneva, July 30, when Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, is to present the Commission's report. The further stage is to be at the Council of the League in September when necessary changes in the British mandate will be discussed.

A boundary commission is likely to be set up on Palestine without delay to demarcate the new political divisions precisely, but the existing mandate continues until these necessary preliminaries have been completed.

Strict guarantees for protection of minorities in each state are to be included in the new arrangement, as well as provisions for gradual transfer of Jews from Arab territory and Arabs from Jewish territory, so as to remove possible sources of eventual friction.

It is claimed for the scheme that it hold the scales about equal. The Arabs lose some territory which they have owned for hundreds of years but at the same time they obtain the sovereign powers which they have long coveted over what remains to them. They will also be reunited with their co-religionists across the Jordan and would be relieved of all apprehension of being swamped by Jewish immigration. They also—along with all other races—secure for all time free access to the "holy places." The Jews, on the other hand, for the first time since the destruction of Jerusalem by the ancient Romans, are given independent rule for themselves in their own cherished "Eretz Israel"—Land of Israel—where they will be able to regulate their own affairs, including immigration, entirely as they like. Their safety and freedom of worship will also be secure.

Mandate Heavy Burden

Britain, for its part, looks forward to being relieved of what has come to be recognized as an impossible position. It also counts upon continuing to safeguard at Haifa its essential oil supply from Iraq, while at the same time retaining facilities for air communication with India.

Although the Jews and Arabs are at issue with one another on many questions they are united in uncompromisingly attacking the Peel Commission's partition scheme for Palestine.

The Jews say the area apportioned to them is entirely insufficient to accommodate their homeless compatriots whose numbers in Europe alone they estimate at over 5,000,000. They claim, too, that the Balfour promise of a "national home" has already been unduly whittled down by the formation of the Transjordan state.

Surrounded by Arabs

They also declare that the existence of vast independent Arab communities surrounding Palestine on all sides entirely disposes of any legitimate apprehensions based on the supposition that Zionists could in any circumstances become unduly dominant in the area allotted to them.

The Jews are especially concerned at the proposal that Jerusalem be not included in their sphere, despite the preponderance of population which they claim there. The same applies to their potash works on the Dead Sea.

They are also anxious regarding the disposal of the now practically uninhabited regions in the south, where they say Zionist capital and energy could restore the ancient irrigation works, thereby greatly enhancing the acreage capable of close settlement.

Arab objections though are of a more general character, but are no less strong. They are based upon the claim that Palestine is their own country and that it is intolerable for any portion of it to be handed over to strangers.

"What would the British think," they ask, "if they inhabited a country no bigger than Wales and found that one fifth of it had been handed over to Russia?"

"Why should we have fought for the Allies against the Turks," they also ask, "if our own subsequent independence had not been absolutely promised us?"

Battle Over Court Depends On Keen Political Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

feat, designed to excavate a vote by sheer party pressure. Of course, there will be arguments to carry along the general public, but for the most part it is felt that five months of debate have covered most arguments, pro and con. Even public opinion, for the moment, is secondary.

What the Administration wants is a vote, and Mr. Roosevelt made the tactics perfectly plain even before the Jefferson Island conference, when he said he thought the country was entitled to a clear-cut decision.

Some Bridges Burned

There can be no doubt of the effectiveness of the Robinson tactics. Some senators have definitely burned their bridges. Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, able, articulate, forceful is one of these. But there has been a feud between Senator Burke and Mr. Roosevelt dating back to 1932. The rank and file of Democritic senators seem bound to hesitate before following such leadership.

Then there is Senator Wheeler, progressive, eloquent and acknowledged one of the most brilliant senators in the body. But here again Senator Wheeler has been independent in the past to the point of being erratic; he is called something of a prima donna; his battlefields are strewn with personalities. Professing deepest good will for Mr. Roosevelt at the outset, it was only one day before he charged him with ingratitude.

It will be seen from this that arguments for the President's revised plan itself, on its own merits, are likely to be few in the weeks ahead. Doubtless there will be great and eloquent speeches, but to date the combat looks more like a dog-fight than a war of heroes.

In its essence it is not a debate at all. It is an effort of what appears to be a majority to impose its will on what appears to be a minority.

Van Devanter Says Court Will 'Weather Storm'

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—The Philadelphia Bulletin, in a copyright dispatch from a staff correspondent at Simpsonville, Md., yesterday quoted former Justice Willis Van Devanter as saying that "the Supreme Court has weathered storms before and I am sure it will weather the present one."

"And when the court has weathered this crisis," he added, "the country will proceed in the prosperous way it did before."

"The people of the country," the former justice was further quoted as saying, "have been greatly benefited and blessed by the Constitution and I don't think they are going to give it up."

Mr. Van Devanter also was quoted as saying that "the court in the last session did not reverse itself any more than it has at times in the past."

The former justice said that his resignation and the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the President's Supreme Court bill were "only coincidental."

"I had intended first to retire five years ago," he said. "But I stayed on. Increasingly I became convinced in my conclusion that I owed it to myself to quit.

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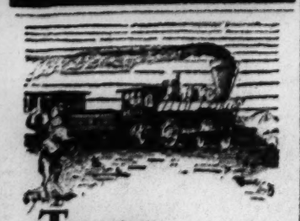
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3-Way Division of Palestine: British Plan League Mandate For Control of 'Holy Places'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The report of the Peel Commission on Palestine is based on the conclusion that former attempts at eliminating the underlying causes of recent disturbances cannot be successful and that partition of the territory between the contending parties is the best way out.

The Commission recommends termination of the existing mandate which establishes British control of Palestine under the League of Nations. It substitutes for the mandate two treaties with "independent sovereign Arab and Jewish states" and includes also the issue of a new mandate to Great Britain for the government of a small area comprising Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Nazareth, with a corridor from Jerusalem to the sea, and a temporary continuation of British administration in Haifa, Acre and Tiberias.

Maintains "Holy Places"

It is stated that the primary purpose of this new mandate would be "to keep the sanctity of the Holy Places inviolate and to ensure free and safe access to them for all the world." It is also stated that the policy of the Balfour Declaration (for the establishment of a "national home" for the Jews) would not apply to this area, the inhabitants of which would stand on an equal footing and in which "good and just government without regard for the sectional interests would be the basic principle."

A summary of the recommendations regarding the scheme for the partition of Palestine follows:

The Mandate for Palestine should terminate and be replaced by a Treaty System in accordance with the precedent set in Iraq and Syria.

Under treaties to be negotiated by the Mandatory (the British Government) with the Government of Transjordan and representatives of the Arabs of Palestine on the one hand and with the Zionist Organization on the other, it would be declared that two sovereign independent states would shortly be established:

1. An Arab State consisting of Transjordan united with that part of Palestine allotted to the Arabs;

2. A Jewish State consisting of that part of Palestine allotted to the Jews.

Corridor to Sea

A new Mandate should be instituted to execute the trust of maintaining the sanctity of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and insuring free and safe access to them for all the world. An enclave or corridor should be demarcated to which this Mandate should apply, extending from a point north of Jerusalem to a point south of Bethlehem, and access to the sea should be provided by a corridor extending from Jerusalem to Jaffa. The policy of the Balfour Declaration would not apply to the Mandated Area.

The Mandatory should also be intrusted with the administration of Nazareth and with full powers to safeguard the sanctity of the waters and shores of Lake Tiberias, and similarly with the protection of religious endowments and of such buildings, monuments and places in the Arab and Jewish States as are sacred to the Jews and the Arabs, respectfively.

Frontier Proposed

The frontier between the Arab and Jewish states recommended is as follows:

Starting from Ras an Naqura, it follows the existing northern and eastern frontier of Palestine to Lake Tiberias and crosses the Lake to the outflow of the River Jordan, whence it continues down the river to a point rather north of Beisan. It then cuts across the Beisan Plain and runs along the southern edge of the Valley of Jezreel to a point near Megiddo, whence it crosses the Carmel Ridge in the neighborhood of the Megiddo road. It then runs southward down the eastern edge of the Maritime Plain, curving west to avoid Tulkarm, until it reaches the Jerusalem-Jaffa Corridor near Lydda. South of the Corridor it continues down the edge of the Plain to a point about ten miles south of Rehovot, whence it turns west to the sea.

Haifa, Tiberias, Safad and Acre should be kept for a period under Mandatory administration. Jaffa should form an outlying part of the Arab State, narrow belts of land being acquired and cleared on the north and south sides of the town to provide access from the Mandatory Corridor to the sea.

The Jewish Treaty should provide for free transit of goods in bond between the Arab State and Haifa.

Transit Facilities

In view of possible commercial developments in the future, an enclave on the northwest coast of the Gulf of Aqaba should be retained under Mandatory administration, and the Arab Treaty should provide for free transit of goods between the Jewish State and this enclave, as also to the Egyptian frontier at Rafah. The Treaty should provide for similar facilities for the transit of goods between the Mandated Area and Haifa, Rafah and the Gulf of Aqaba.

The Jewish State should pay a subvention to the Arab State. A Finance Commission should be appointed to advise as to its amount and as to the division of the public debt of Palestine and other financial questions.

In view of the backwardness of Transjordan, Parliament should be asked to make a grant of £2,000,000 to the Arab State.

As a part of the proposed Treaty System, a Commercial Convention should be concluded with a view to establishing a common tariff over the widest possible range of imported articles and to facilitating the freest possible interchange of goods between the three territories.

Agreements entered into by the

Modern City Built by Jews to Remain in Jewish Hands

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The Levant Fair of 1936 Surprised the World With Its Evidence of Advancement

Government of Palestine for the development and security of industries—such as that with the Palestine Potash Company—should be taken over and carried out by the Governments of the Arab and Jewish States.

Industrial Development

The Treaties should provide that if Arab owners of land in the Jewish State or Jewish owners in the Arab State wish to sell their land, the Government of the State concerned should be responsible for purchase at a price to be fixed, if required, by the Mandatory Government.

An immediate enquiry should be undertaken into the possibilities of irrigation and development in Trans-Jordan, the Beersheba district and the Jordan Valley. If it becomes clear that a substantial amount of land could be made available for the resettlement of Arabs living in the Jewish Area, strenuous efforts should be made to obtain an agreement, in the interests of both parties concerned, for an exchange of land and population.

For the transition period which would intervene before the Treaties came into force, the Commission's recommendations are as follows. Land purchase by Jews within the Arab Area or by Arabs within the Jewish Area should be prohibited. No Jewish immigration into the Arab Area should be permitted. The volume of Jewish immigration should be determined by the economic absorptive capacity of Palestine less the Arab Area.

The Advisory Council should, if possible, be enlarged by the nomination of Arab and Jewish representatives.

Sir Arthur Wauchope
British High Commissioner for Palestine

Emir Abdullah of Transjordan
Who Gains Much Territory Under the British Plan

Prof. Chaim Weizmann
Head of the World Zionist Movement

Palestine's Troubled History Dates Far Back to Dim Ages

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Opposition by both Jews and Arabs to the partition of Palestine carries forward a long line of disputes over the issue of how a land sacred to three faiths could be governed to satisfy all three.

If Britain's plan of triple division, now up for adoption, fails to quiet the Holy Land, Britain can point to many failures of other projects in the past.

Origins of the current dispute run back into the beginnings of the Christian era. Historically, the Jews have the longest association with Palestine, but their claim to sovereignty has been broken since 70 A. D.

In that year the Roman general, Titus, swept away the last vestiges of a Jewish state by sacking Jerusalem. Even before that, Jewish independence had ceased. Palestine, freed by the Maccabees from Syria, 168-141 B. C., fell before Pompey's army in 63 B. C.

End of Roman Rule

Palestine continued under Roman rule until the division and fall of the Empire. The Jews were largely scattered abroad. Arabs filtered in, and with the Islamic conquest of Jerusalem in 637 A. D., the Holy Land became predominantly Moslem and Arab. Conquest by the Turks left the religion of Muhammed still dominant.

For a brief interlude during the Crusades a Christian State was set up, but Saladin restored Islamic rule.

When Palestine enters modern history, it is under the Sultans as part of the Ottoman Empire. There it remained until British troops occupied Palestine and General Allenby entered Jerusalem during the World War.

British control of the Holy Land at once added age-old political and religious difficulties to Britain's already full colonial cup. The Jews and Arabs had lived in comparative peace for some time prior to the British occupation, but growth of the Zionist movement had already begun, and led to the famous Balfour Declaration.

The chief events of that period and to date are given in chronological summary:

Zionist Body Formed

1897: Zionist Organization founded. Object: To obtain for the Jewish people "a home in Palestine secured by public law."

1908: First Zionist colony established in Holy Land.

1914: There are five Zionist colonies, in addition to 38 Jewish colonies founded under other auspices in the Holy Land.

Nov. 2, 1917: Allied advances in the war in the Near East, and Jewish demands for assurances regarding British policy in Palestine, led to the Balfour Declaration. In a letter to Lord Rothschild, Lord Balfour wrote: "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

Allenby in Jerusalem

Dec. 11, 1917: Allenby enters Jerusalem.

Sept. 29, 1923: British mandate over Palestine officially in force from League of Nations.

Arab-Jew Conflicts: Arabian opposition to Balfour Declaration, and disputes over "holy places" in Jerusalem, led to bloody fighting at intervals to the present, with frequent fatalities.

Weizmann Plan: Dr. Weizmann, as president of the Jewish Agency, proposed in 1930 the erection of Palestine into a bi-national state, Arabian and Jewish. The plan fell through.

British Partition Plan: July 7, 1937—London publishes triple-partition plan based on findings of commission of inquiry.

Royal Commission Of 6 Members Had Investigation Task

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 5—The Palestine Royal Commission, whose report is now made public, is composed of six members who began investigation of conditions in Palestine in November, 1936.

The Commission worked on the ground investigating the difficulties surrounding the administration of the British mandate. It was composed of Earl Peel, chairman, Sir Horace Rumbold, Sir Laurie Hammand, Sir Morris Carter, Sir Harold Morris and Prof. Reginald Coupland.

It encountered steady opposition both from Arabs and Jews in the early days, but later worked under less active stress.

New Jersey Milk Control Law Is Upheld by Court

TRENTON, N. J., July 7 (AP)—The right of the state Milk Control Board to enforce minimum prices was upheld by the state Supreme Court today as it refused to reverse the board's revocation of the license of the Paterson Milk and Cream Company, Inc.

In an opinion by Justice Bodine, the court dismissed the company's objection that one member of the board who signed the revocation order was not present at the hearing and also ruled: "The Milk Control Board was well within its rights in revoking prosecutor's license for selling milk at a price less than that fixed by the board."

Poland Leads Opposition To Palestine Split

(Continued from Page 1)

instance, is expected to be made the target for strong agitation on the part of Hungarian Jews urging opposition to the scheme at Geneva.

Roumania is likely to take the same line as Hungary though for a precisely opposite reason, namely that she, like Poland, does not want to see the prospects of Jewish emigration reduced, as they must be if Palestine is partitioned.

Another aspect of the situation is financial. A number of European countries are indebted to Jews both inside and outside their own territory. With the Jews everywhere bitterly opposed to the proposed curtailment of their "national home," lobbying on an international scale is anticipated with a view to marshaling the opposition when the issue comes before the League.

With the Arabs nearly as displeased as the Jews, the whole question bristles with international difficulties for Britain.

The Mandates Commission has been called to consider the Royal Commission's proposals of July 30, but the main tussle is expected in September during the Council and Assembly sessions.

New York State Deficit Cut By Large Revenue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7—Revenues received by the state of New York so far this fiscal year exceed expenditures to the extent of $45,679,704, it was revealed here today in a financial statement issued by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The surplus, the Governor disclosed, was absorbed by the deficit of $55,878,155 as of June 30, 1936, thus reducing the deficit today to $10,198,451, the lowest since the first term of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The Governor blamed the Republican-controlled Legislature for there being any deficit at all, declaring that had the lawmakers "made provision for debt service and state aid which they knew would have to be paid out before the end of the year just closed, the accumulated deficit, instead of standing at $10,198,451, would now be entirely extinguished."

Revenues for the fiscal year, which ended on June 30, were placed by the Governor at $360,870,830, which was $18,399,119 in excess of the $342,471,711 budget estimate, and the year's expenditures at $315,191,126, which was $6,728,530 more than the $308,462,598 budget estimate.

The report stressed that this was the second successive year in which the State, under the Lehman administration, operated with a surplus. This surplus, however, was offset each year by the cumulative deficit.

Montgomery to Have 'Crepe Myrtle Trail'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Mobile has its Azalea trail, Birmingham its rose trail and now Montgomery is entering the race with a "Crepe Myrtle Trail."

W. A. Gayle, City Commissioner of Montgomery, is assuming a leading position in the "Crepe Myrtle Trail" campaign, and Grady G. Cleveland, state forestry inspector, has offered to donate 5000 bushes from his private nursery.

Mr. Gayle said John Hickman, city tree surgeon, would go to Cleveland's Bibb County farm next month to begin laying plans for replanting the crepe myrtles in the fall. The bushes will be planted along streets and highways leading into the capital city, Mr. Gayle said.

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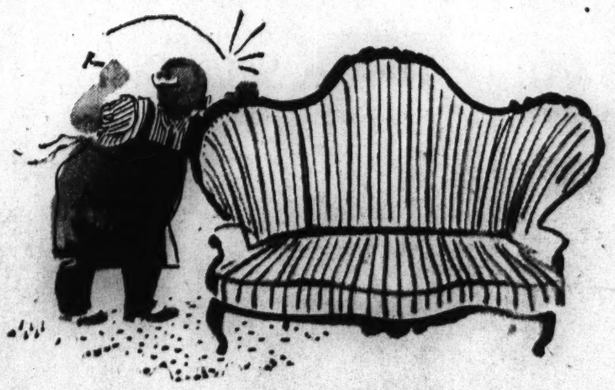

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Many Favorites Fall in State Tourney — Briton Leading in Carnoustie Golf

Wright And Blaney Win First Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., July 8—Fred J. Wright Jr., Trapelo, six times state champion, and Bill Blaney, Brae Burn, 1935 winner, were the only two former titleholders to reach the second round of match play being staged here this afternoon at the Winchester Country Club. Wright came through this morning's round by defeating the long-hitting Dick Ruggles Jr., Stoney Brae, 1 up, while Blaney tripped Arthur Mccarthy, North Shore, also 1 up.

Former champions who fell by the wayside were the veteran, Joe Lynch, Blue Hills, titlist in 1933, and Eddie Lowery, Charles River, winner in 1927.

Lynch was upset by the unknown Walter Hunt, Cohasset, by the surprising margin of 7 and 5, while Lowery bowed to Dave Whiteside, New Bedford veteran, 1 up.

But these, although they were outstanding upsets, were only a few of the surprises furnished to the favorites in the morning round. Mel Merritt, Salem, was forced to congratulate F. O. Adams, Winchester, after the home club star came home with a 2-up victory. Then there was startling win over the sharpshooting Milan Heath, Brae Burn, by Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill, Heath was tied for the medal honors with a 149.

Other favorites such as Ted Bishop, Woodland; Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill; Ed Martin, Sandy Burr; Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, and Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, runner-up to Hodder last year at Charles River, came through with expected victories. Bishop had little trouble in downing Maurice Meeker, Bellevue, 4 and 3; Ed Martin easily took care of Ed Steptoe, Scarboro, 3 and 2; Peterson blasted Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, 5 and 4; Crossley ran away with H. S. Thompson Jr., Concord, 5 and 4, and Leo, of the Martin twins, swamped Al Richards, United Shoe, 7 and 6.

In the second round which got under way at an early hour this afternoon, Bishop was matched against Peterson; Ed Martin against Blaney; Billingham against Nies, Adams against Leo Martin, Rogers against Hunt, McPhail against Wright, Whiteside against Ritchie; and Crossley against Stratton.

Today's First Round Results

Ted Bishop Woodland, defeated Maurice Meeker, Bellevue, 4 and 3.
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill, defeated Joe Hoffman, Wollaston, 5 and 4.
Ed Martin, Sandy Burr, defeated Ed Steptoe, Scarboro, 3 and 2.
Walter Hunt Jr., Cohasset, defeated Joe Lynch, Blue Hills, 7 and 5.
Leo Martin, Sandy Burr, defeated Albert Richards, United Shoe, 7 and 6.
W. O Blaney, Brae Burn, defeated Arthur McGrath, North Shore, 1 up.
Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill, defeated Milan Heath, Brae Burn, 1 up.
Johnny Nies, United Shoe, defeated E. J Busiere, Thorney Lea, 2 and 1.
F O. Adams, Winchester, defeated Mel Merritt, Salem, 2 up.
A. V. Rogers Jr. Winchester, defeated R. W. Wilson, South Shore, 4 and 3.
W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, defeated Mel Heath Jr., Brae Burn, 1 up.
F. J. Wright Jr., Trapelo, defeated Dick Ruggles Jr., Stoney Brae, 1 up.
Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk, defeated H. S. Thompson Jr., Concord, 5 and 4.
Dave Whiteside, New Bedford, defeated Eddie Lowery, Charles River, 1 up.
Donald Ritchie, Charles River, defeated P. Frederickson, United Shoe, 2 and 1.
E. P. Stratton, Sandy Burr, defeated Leo Brown, Sandy Burr, 4 and 3.

State Qualifiers

Donald Ritchie, Charles River	76	73	149
M. A. Heath, Brae Burn	74	75	149
Ted Bishop, Woodland	74	75	149
M. P. Merritt, Salem	72	78	150
Wilfred Crossley, Norfolk	74	76	150
J. P. Lynch, Blue Hill	76	74	150
Leo Brown, Sandy Burr	74	76	150
A. V. Rogers Jr., Winchester	74	76	150
Arthur Peterson, Oak Hill	72	78	150
R. P. Ruggles Jr., Stoney Brae	76	76	152
Edward Martin, Sandy Burr	77	75	152
W. O. Blaney, Brae Burn	75	78	153
Al Richards, United Shoe	74	80	154
E. E. Lowery, Charles River	76	78	154
P. J Wright Jr., Trapelo	74	76	154
Joe Hoffman, Wollaston	79	75	154
Dave Whiteside, New Bedford	76	78	154
Walter Hunt Jr., Cohasset	75	79	154
H. S. Thompson Jr., Concord	78	77	155
M. P. Heath Jr., Brae Burn	76	79	155
E. J Busiere, Thorny Lea	76	79	155
E. P. Stratton, Sandy Burr	79	76	155
W. F. McPhail, Norfolk	74	81	155
Maurice Meeker, Bellevue	75	80	155
R. W. Wilson, South Shore	73	75	150
John Nies, United Shoe	78	78	156
Leo Martin, Sandy Burr	78	78	156
F. O. Adams, Winchester	81	75	156
Arthur McCarthy, North Shore	78	78	156
P. Frederickson, United Shoe	76	81	157
Arthur Billington, Blue Hill	80	77	157
Ed Steptoe, Scarboro	78	79	157

Audrey McLeod Regains New Brunswick Title

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 8 (CP)—Audrey McLeod, of the Riverside Golf Club near Saint John, regained the New Brunswick ladies' golf association championship yesterday when she outstroked Mrs. D. A. Lindsay, Woodstock, defending title-holder, in an extra nine holes of play. Last year Miss McLeod lost the crown to the Woodstock player.

Both finished the scheduled 36 holes of medal play with tie scores of 188. Decision for an extra nine holes to be played was made by the association executive and Miss McLeod won by five strokes, 43-48.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	44	25	.637
New York	42	27	.609
Pittsburgh	38	30	.559
St. Louis	37	30	.552
Boston	31	38	.449
Brooklyn	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	24	43	.347
Cincinnati	25	42	.373

Results July 7
No games scheduled.

Amusements

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in "TWELFTH NIGHT"
Next Week "Farmer Takes a Wife"

Having a Jolly Time on the Trip

By a Staff Photographer

Visiting Oxford-Cambridge Athletes

Group of Four of the English Track and Field Athletes as They Entered the Harvard Stadium for Workout Yesterday Afternoon. Left to Right—John Emery, Miler; William M. F. Hudson, Quarter-Miler; Henry Ashew, Sprinter and Broad Jumper, and A. G. K. Brown, President of Cambridge University Team

Yacht Ranger Captures Ninth Straight Victory

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8 (AP)—Undefeated Ranger, the sloop with which Harold S. Vanderbilt will essay his third successive defense of the America's Cup, yesterday scored her ninth straight victory, leading the two unsuccessful aspirants for defense honors. Chandler Hovey's Rainbow and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee, around 28-mile course.

Ranger led Rainbow by nearly five minutes and Yankee by more than 15. The course carried the big sloops twice from Brenton's Reef Lightship to a buoy off Point Judith and return, giving them two seven-mile beats against a steady southwesterly of about 12-mile velocity, and two runs back of the same distance.

The race served to confirm the wisdom of the cup committee in giving Ranger the defense assignment, although only one race of a scheduled final trial series had been sailed.

Rainbow furnished Ranger with the only serious contention in yesterday's contest and early on the opening leg the Hovey boat held a slight lead. Yankee was so seriously outpointed by both her rivals she soon ceased to be a factor.

Vanderbilt tacked only twice to fetch the first seven-mile mark while the other two skippers took repeated short tacks, each of which added to Ranger's lead. Every time the big sloops come about they lose so much way they seem almost to come to a full stop before sails are trimmed to the wind again.

Ranger rounded the first mark nearly two minutes ahead of Rainbow, and nearly four minutes ahead of Yankee. Spinnakers were set for the run back to the lightship. She rounded the lightship more than three minutes ahead of Rainbow. Bad luck meanwhile had boarded Yankee and her big spinnaker blew out. The tatters were taken in, but another was not set in its place and she lagged more than seven minutes astern of Ranger at the lightship.

By that time Ranger was well along on the second beat to the Point Jude buoy and she reached it about five minutes ahead of Rainbow and almost 13 minutes before Yankee. Yankee had taken a long nitch out on Block Island Sound, possibly in quest of a more favorable breeze.

Ranger and Rainbow again broke out spinnakers for the final leg, but Lambert, no doubt considering Yankee's plight hopeless, set none on the veteran cup campaigner and she came plodding home like a weary old wind-jammer.

The three cup boats will continue racing until Saturday for a cup offered by George Nichols, former commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

T. O. M. Sopwith had his challenger, Endeavour II, which he will sail against Ranger July 31 in his second bid for the trophy, out for a brush with his first Endeavour again yesterday They did not come close to the Americans so it was impossible to determine how the British sportsman's new sloop compared with the one which was defeated by Rainbow, then sailed by Vanderbilt, in 1934. The summary:

Start 11:40 a. m. (EST) course: twice 7 miles to windward and return.

Yacht and Skipper	Finish	Elapsed Time
Ranger H. S. Vanderbilt	2:46:10	3:06:10
Rainbow C. Hovey	2:51:03	3:11:03
Yankee G. B. Lambert	3:01:44	3:21:44

Thompson Driving Victor

PONTHILL, Ont., July 8 (AP)—Jimmy Thompson, long-driving professional from Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., won the $1000 open driving contest staged yesterday in conjunction with the General Brock golf tournament, with 10 drives for a total yardage of 3407. The American professional's top shot went 386 yards and one half inch from the lookout point club's first tee set 164 yards above the course. His total yardage beat the totals of 19 other golfers who entered the final stage of the contest, preliminary to the tourney today which opened over Lookout Point's 7000 yard, par 70 layout.

German Davis Cup Stars Are Coming

By the Associated Press

Berlin, July 8

Germany's Davis Cup tennis stars, Baron Gottfried von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, and Marie Louise Horn, ranking woman ace, will start a world tour after the German championships in August.

Their itinerary will include Boston, Forest Hills, where they will compete in the United States championships; San Francisco, Hollywood, Manila, Tokyo and Sidney.

All-Star Short Shots

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP)—Bucky Harris had the right dope . . . He said after the All-Star game: "Well, I see the Yankees were in town again today." . . . That's right . . . All the Ruppert rifles did was drive in seven of the American League's eight runs . . . Herr Lou Gerhig personally accounted for four . . . The Yanks contributed the best hitting, the best individual fielding, the best throwing, and the best pitching . . . One safe bet is that the National League will turn next year's All-Star etam back to the fans . . . No line-up they might have chosen would have been more soundly trounced than Bill Terry's one-man pick, yesterday.

J. Edgar Hoover, the No. 1 G-man, was present . . . As Dizzy Dean prepared to pitch to Gehrig in the third, Hoover turned to the man next door and said: "That's the last fellow Dean will pitch to . . . I'd like to see somebody put it over the fence." . . . Gehrig did just that on the next pitch . . . Incidentally, Dean came within one strike of finishing his three-inning term as well as Lefty Gomez . . . He had a count of three and two on Gehrig when Lou hit the longest homer he's ever clouted in Washington . . . On Dizzy's part it may be said the umpires didn't give him anything.

President Roosevelt got a big kick out of the whole show, including Dean . . . The President was smiling broadly as Dizzy joshed with the Yanks when he passed by their bench after flying out in the first.

Princeton Teams Nearly Break Even In Athletic Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 8—Engaging in the most ambitious athletic program ever undertaken by Princeton standard-bearers, 57 Nassau teams over the course of the academic year 1936-37 won 201 times for a .496 average, the university athletic association announced today. Losses were sustained on 204 occasions and six other contests resulted in ties.

The 20 varsity aggregations, paced by the undefeated wrestling squad, compiled the outstanding divisional record, gaining 109 victories and eight ties for a .536 mark. Second honors fell to the freshman units that hung up a .497 winning average, while the junior varsities were far at the bottom of the list with a lowly .385 average.

Although the 1936-37 record represents the poorest year experienced by Tiger squads in the past decade, it was not without its high spots for ardent Princeton rooters. Two spring teams and one fall squad suffered setbacks but went on to win championships. The baseball team for the first time within recent memory won more games than it lost.

Two squads coached by Bill Logan figured heavily in the year's activities. The youthful mentor's soccer charges carried off the crown in the Middle Atlantic Association and his lacrosse team this spring wound up in first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. The unrecognised rugby club, in addition to capturing the Bermuda cup, reigned supreme in the eastern rugby union.

After the close of the regular season, a four-man golf team, fortified by the presence of Bob Riddle who pitched on the varsity nine this year, sprang a mild upset out at Pittsburgh by capturing the intercollegiate team diadem. The versatile Riddle supplanted Captain-elect Fumitaka Konoye who was called to Japan by his father, Premier Konoye.

Following the example of the varsity wrestling team, the yearling tennis outfit was the second undefeated team of the year. At the other end of the scale were the 11 squads that failed to break into the winning column during their respective seasons.

Reg Whitcombe Takes the Lead From Dudley

CARNOUSTIE, Scot., July 8 (AP)—Led by English Reginald Whitcombe's three-under-par 70 for 142, the contenders for the British golf championship gave par a thorough going-over in today's second round of the tournament.

Whitcombe's 36-hole total was good enough for a two-stroke margin over Ed Dudley, whose 70 led the first round, and Charles A. Whitcombe, Brother Reginald's senior by three years and captain of the British Ryder Cup team.

Two strokes further back was Denny Shute, American P. G. A. champion and winner of the British crown four years ago. He put together successive rounds of 73 for a two-shot advantage on two other U. S. entrants, Walter Hagen and Horton Smith, and Bobby Locke, the South African youngster, who was low amateur last year.

With part of the field still to come in, six men had bettered par of 73 despite the fact that the Carnoustie course had been stretched to its utmost length of 7200 yards. In addition to Reginald Whitcombe's 70, Smith and Charles Whitcombe carded 71's, while Hagen, Ralph Guldahl, U. S. open champion, with a total of 149, and Aubrey Boomer of France, with a half-way total of 151, were one under standard figures with 72's.

Shute and Eric Green, a Briton who was far down the list at 155, equalled par on their second rounds.

As only the 40 low scorers and ties will carry on into tomorrow's last 36 holes, several of the American entrants were on the edge of being shut out, Johnny Revolta was none too secure with his 152, and Henry Picard a shade less at 153.

The 154 posted by Tony Manero, last year's American open champion, also was shaky, while Gene Sarazen and Joe Kirkwood, who had 81 and 80, respectively, yesterday, shot themselves right out of the tournament. Gene, winner in 1932 and low-scoring American's year ago, took a 77, as did Kirkwood.

Another subpar round of 72 for Henry Cotton, chief English hope, pulled the 1934 champion on even terms with Shute, while one of yesterday's surprises, Bill Branch, Belgian open champion in 1936, scored a 75 for 147 and moved in ahead of Hagen, Smith and Locke.

Defending champion Alf Padgham, whose return to form with a 72 yesterday was encouraging to the home-bred fans, shot a 74 this afternoon to join Cotton and Shute at 146, four strokes behind the leader.

A typical Scottish rain descended on Carnoustie's shaggy heath this morning as the field of 140 went out for the second 18-hole round.

All holes except the first, twelfth and fourteenth were lengthened, bringing the total yardage to 7200 and raising par from 71 to 73.

About 100 players were to be eliminated today, with only the 40 low scorers and ties surviving for the final 36-hole struggle tomorrow.

British Open Scores

(x) Denotes amateur.

Bert Hodson, Great Britain	80	76	156
Gordon Lockhart, Great Britain	79	76	155
Fred Taggart, Great Britain	81	75	156
J. J. Busson, Great Britain	74	77	151
Si Fairweather, Great Britain	77	76	153
Jack Taylor, Great Britain	73	80	153
Tom Collinge, Great Britain	75	75	150
John Burton, Great Britain	76	75	151
Gene Sarazen, United States	81	81	162
Tom Dobson, Great Britain	79	76	155
Horton Smith, United States	77	71	148
Reginald Whitcombe, Great Britain	72	70	142
Tony Manero, United States	78	76	154
(x) Hector Thomson, Great Britain	86	78	164
(x) John W. Bailey, United States	83	80	163
Joe Kirkwood, United States	80	77	157
Alf Perry, Great Britain	83	79	162
Cecil B. Denny, Great Britain	78	78	156
Bill Shankland, Great Britain	74	77	151
Walter Smithers, Great Britain	84	75	159
George Duncan, Great Britain	90	76	166
Charles Whitcombe, Great Britain	72	71	143
(x) Bobby Locke, South Africa	74	74	148
Walter Hagen, United States	76	72	148
Ed Dudley, United States	70	74	144
Aubrey Boomer, France	79	72	151
Eric Green, Great Britain	82	73	155
Ralph Guldahl, United States	77	72	149
Percy Alliss, Great Britain	75	76	151
Orror McIntosh, Great Britain	79	74	153
Ted Ray, Great Britain	87	88	175
Jack Seager, Great Britain	78	75	153
J. H. Ballinball, Great Britain	77	75	152
Alf Padgham, Great Britain	72	74	146
Henry Cotton, Great Britain	74	72	146
Fred Robertson, Great Britain	73	75	148
John Panton, Great Britain	75	80	155
(x) Robert Sweeny, United States	78	85	160
Allan Dailey, Great Britain	76	77	153
Jack McLean, Great Britain	78	74	152
Auguste Boyer, France	79	78	157

Di Maggio Makes Great Comeback In A. L. Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8—Out on the Pacific coast, in the small California town of Martinez, there was much jubilation today. Why? Because Martinez happens to be the home town of Joe Di Maggio, the Yankee slugger, who yesterday distinguished himself in the fifth annual All-Star game in Washington by contributing the most specatcular fielding play in the history of the mid-summer classic and also figuring in the offensive power that beat down the rival National Leaguers, 8 to 3, for the fourth time in five years.

In the sporting headlines of the country's leading newspapers this morning was the name of Lou Gehrig, another Yankee star, whose tremendous home run smash and almost equally tremendous double drove in four runs for the American Leaguers. The name of Red Rolfe, a third Yankee, was likewise there, for his thundering triple that produced the third and fourth American runs. Charley Gehringer, the Detroit ace, and Bill Dickey, still another Yankee, were praised for their offensive part of the great baseball show, which was witnessed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and many other dignitaries.

Joe's Comeback

Featured were the powerhouse bats that ran from the top to the bottom of the American League lineup; how they pounded the senior league's pitching aces—Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals and Carl Hubbell of the Giants. But in comparison, only scant mention was given to Di Maggio's remarkable defensive play and his successful comeback after that disappointing debut in last year's All-Star game in Boston.

Di Maggio was on the spot this time. The capacity Griffith Stadium crowd of 31,391, although perhaps more intent on witnessing the expected mound effectiveness of Dean and Hubbell, and possibly Mungo, stop the Americans cold, were also studying every move of the young Yankee outfielder, who is gradually becoming to the American League what Joe Medwick is to the National—the king of those who roam the open spaces of the outfield.

Di Maggio was trying too hard in 1936. You could almost feel the pressure from the press box. When Joe misjudged Gabby Hartnett's hit and let it get past him for three bases, much criticism was heaped on his shoulders. And when the young Italian went through the afternoon without taking an active part in his team's batting rallies, he was tagged the "goat" of the day. It was unjust, but somebody had to be the goat, and they picked on Joe.

However, although the rangy Yank made only one hit yesterday—a single to center field in the third—he stood out as one of the American League's greatest stars. His name will go down in the records with those of Gehrig, Gehringer, Gomes and Dickey as a leading "money" player—a ball player who can come through when the tension is heavy; when the pressure is on. Joe failed as a freshman, but he was a success as a sophomore.

Hitting Usually Features

In all big baseball shows, such as the World Series and the All-Star game, the boys who drive in runs generally take a major portion of the glory. Rarely does an outstanding, defensive play share the spotlight. But to those who saw yesterday's battle on the sod of Griffith Stadium, Joe Di Maggio's outfielding overshadowed even the work of Gehrig, who personally accounted for enough runs to beat the Nationals.

Although the final score does not suggest it, the losers were an offensive threat at all times. As late as the sixth inning, the National League batters seemed capable of catching the Americans, who had gone out in front in the third, fourth and fifth because of the extra-base hitting of Gehrig, Rolfe, Cronin and Dickey.

In the first of the sixth, the Nationals had two men on and one run already home when Di Maggio came to the rescue and redeemed himself. The score was 6 to 3. Trouble loomed ahead of the Americans. Detroit's Tommy Bridges, who had relieved Lefty Gomez of his mound duties in the fourth, was crumbling before the power of Medwick, Demaree, Herman and Hartnett.

In this situation, with New York's Burgess Whitehead, a pinch runner for Hartnett, jumping around on second base, and Bartell on first as a result of Rolfe's error, Chicago's Rip Collins stepped to the plate in place of Pitcher Lee Grissom and whacked a clean single to right field. Whitehead raced for home. He seemed certain to reach there. From the press stand it was apparent that only a perfect play could catch him.

Caught Whitehead

But Di Maggio came through. Making a clean pickup of the ball while running at top speed, Joe rifled a throw to Catcher Bill Dickey that caught the flying Whitehead inches from the plate. The play closed the inning; it ended the National League's scoring for the day. Never again did they get a man close to home. This remarkable fielding of the young Yankee ace signaled the finish of rival scoring threats. It must have reduced the "fight" of the senior leaguers.

Many sports authorities today are hailing the game as a Yankee victory. Di Maggio, Gehrig, Dickey and Rolfe featured offensively and defensively. Gomes, pitching the first three innings, gets credit for the triumph. Joe McCarthy, who directs the field operations of the Yankees, also directed the strategy of the Americans yesterday.

Medwick hit in a brilliant manner for a losing cause. He doubled down the left field foul line in the fourth, singled to right in the sixth, doubled down the right field line in the seventh and singled to Di Maggio's territory again in the ninth. Herman of the Cubs and Vaughan of the Pirates each made two hits. The inability of Dean and Hubbell to silence the victors was a surprise, but even the greatest hurlers often bow to superior batting power.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Budge Arrives

Based on the showing which he made in the all-England lawn tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon there can now be no question as to J. Donald Budge having arrived at the peak in the world's amateur tennis circles. Up to the time he met Baron Gottfried von Cramm of Germany, there had been some question among the experts as to which of the two players was entitled to succeed to the world's tennis crown abdicated by Frederick J. Perry. Most of the "First 10" selections were rating the German as the No. 1 man with Budge a close No. 2; but when the question came before the seeding committee of the all-England championship tournament, Budge was given the preference over von Cramm and well did he justify the selection. For the first time in the history of Wimbledon a male player won every championship event which was open to him and, while I have not the figures at my disposal, I doubt if any other player has gone through one of those tournaments with the loss of only one set.

Wide World

J. Donald Budge

Outclasses the Field

While some close tennis followers may claim that the opposition which Budge was called upon to meet at Wimbledon this year was below that of most previous years, the amount by which the new champion outclassed his field must also be taken into consideration. I am inclined to believe that in some past years there have been more top-notch players in the tournament than was the case in the recent one; but it is hard to recall a player who, in those years, stood out so much against the rest of the field as did Budge this year. Not only was his singles play brilliant at all times; but in the men's doubles final with C. G. Mako, it was Budge who was chiefly responsible for the victory, and in the mixed doubles final, while he was inclined to let Alice Marble do her share of the playing, when the time came for him to turn a point toward his side, he was most effective. It was indeed a great tribute to his game when von Cramm said, following his defeat in the final, that he did not think that any man who had ever played at Wimbledon could have defeated Budge as he played last Friday. That may be a little strong, but there is no question about Budge being entitled to rank among the best amateur players of all time, and he is only in his twenty-first year.

Should Win Davis Cup

Based on the showing of the United States Davis Cup players in the Wimbledon tournament the representatives of Uncle Sam should bring the Davis Cup back to its home country this summer. Unless there is a tremendous falling off in his game, Budge should have no difficulty in winning both of his singles matches and, if Budge and Mako play the doubles as well as they did the final at Wimbledon, there is no doubles team in the Cup final or challenge round which should defeat them. As two singles and the doubles match would give them the victory in the Cup matches, the outlook is certainly brighter than it has been for many years. As to the player who will assist Budge and Mako in the coming matches, Frankie Parker and Bryan Grant are the two candidates; but it is hard to see how Capt. Walter L. Pate can do otherwise than name Parker after the fine showing he made at Wimbledon. Not only did he come through to the semifinal round; but he also had the honor of being the only player who was able to take a set from Budge in the entire tournament. Then again, Grant did not make any too promising showing, losing to Austin of England in straight sets. Parker also showed to advantage in the North American zone match with Japan when he won both of his matches.

To Invade the United States

That the United States is going to have a chance to see some of the best tennis that it has staged in some years is already quite apparent. Beginning about the middle of next month and extending through the American championship tournaments and then on to the Pacific Coast the playing should not only be of a high character, but it should find many of the world's leading players competing. Announcement that the British Lawn Tennis Association would send a team of four male players to America to arrive about the middle of August, as well as the announcement that the best German players will come about the same time, assures an international touch to the American men's championships and, as the British Wightman Cup team will be in America, the women's section of play will also be quite international. During the absence of the Davis Cup, lawn tennis has not been up to its usual high standard in America; but it looks as if that condition was going to be a thing of the past beginning next month.

All-Star Box Score

American League

	ab	r	bh	tb	po	a	e
Rolfe, New York, 3b	4	2	2	4	0	1	0
Gehringer, Detroit, 2b	5	1	3	3	3	5	0
Di Maggio, New York, rf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Gehrig, New York, 1b	4	1	2	6	10	1	0
Averill, Cleveland, cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Cronin, Boston, ss	4	1	1	2	4	3	0
Dickey, New York, c	3	1	2	3	2	0	0
West, St. Louis, lf	4	1	1	1	5	0	0
Gomes, New York, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bridges, Detroit, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Foxx, Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harder, Cleveland, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	35	8	13	21	27	13	2

National League

	ab	r	bh	tb	po	a	e
P. Waner, Pittsburgh, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herman, Chicago, 2b	5	1	2	2	1	4	0
Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 3b	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Medwick, St. Louis, lf	5	1	4	6	1	0	0
Demaree, Chicago, cf	5	0	1	1	3	1	0
Mize, St. Louis, 1b	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Hartnett, Chicago, c	3	1	1	2	6	0	0
‡Whitehead, New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mancuso, New York, c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bartell, New York, ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
J. Dean, St. Louis, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hubbell, New York, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blanton, Pittsburgh, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Ott New York	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Grissom, Cincinnati, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Collins, Chicago	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Mungo, Brooklyn, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
¶Moore, New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walters, Philadelphia, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	41	3	12	16	24	10	0

*Batted for Bridges in sixth. †Batted for Blanton in fifth. ‡Ran for Hartnett in sixth. §Batted for Grissom in sixth. ¶Batted for Mungo in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Americans	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	—	8
Nationals	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3

Runs batted in, Gehrig 4, Rolfe 2, Gehringer Dickey, P. Waner, Medwick, Mize. Two-base hits, Gehrig, Dickey, Cronin, Ott, Medwick 2. Three-base hit, Rolfe. Home run, Gehrig. Earned runs, off Dean 3, off Hubbell 3, off Grissom, off Mungo 2, off Bridges 3. Double play, Bartell and Mize. Left on bases, National League 11, American League 7. Base on balls, by Dean (Di Maggio), by Hubbell (Dickey), by Mungo 2 (Rolfe, Averill). Struck out, by Dean 2 (Gehrig, Gomez), by Hubbell (Bridges), by Blanton (Di Maggio), by Grissom 2 (Gehrig, Averill), by Mungo (Di Maggio). Hits, off Gomes, no runs, 1 hit in 3 innings; off Bridges, 3 runs, 7 hits in 3 inhings; off Harder, no runs, 5 hits in 3 innings; off Dean, 2 runs, 4 hits in 3 innings; off Hubbell, 3 runs, 3 hits in 2-3 inning; off Blanton, no runs, no hits in 1-3 inning; off Grissom, 1 run, 2 hits in 1 inning; off Mungo, 2 runs, 3 hits in 2 innings; off Walters, no runs, 2 hits in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Gomes; losing pitcher, Dean. Time, 2h. 30m. Umpires, McGowan and Quinn (A. L.); Pinelli and Barr (N. L.).

Cleveland Gets Cook

VICTORIA, B. C., July 8 (CP)—Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers, said he was pleased Bill Cook, formerly his assistant-manager and coach, had been named coach of the Cleveland Hockey Club. "Bill Cook will go down in history as the greatest right winger of all time," Patrick said, "he made a fine job of assisting me in handling the Rangers last season and has already signed to handle the same position this year. But I am glad he will take over the new Cleveland club."

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	22	.667
Detroit	39	28	.582
Chicago	40	29	.580
Boston	35	28	.556
Cleveland	32	31	.508
Washington	30	34	.469
St. Louis	21	44	.323
Philadelphia	20	44	.313

Results July 7
No games scheduled.

English Stars Present Novel Mode of Dress

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the sun streaming down and most folks seeking shade and quiet, the Harvard Stadium yesterday presented a scene of bustling activity. Some 60 individuals, for the most part Oxford-Cambridge and Harvard-Yale track and field athletes, officials, press and interested onlookers were milling around.

Naturally the visiting athletes from England were the objects of close scrutiny. And they certainly surprised. Unlike the American trackman the English athlete, generally, is less serious in dress, appearance and action. The English collegians certainly did not stress any effort toward neatness of attire.

A first glimpse of the visiting group, breaking away from a team picture, resembled something of the start of a Boston Athletic Association marathon. They are varied in build, wear slouch hats for shade while warming up and go in for little other than comfort.

Most of the attention was devoted to Godfrey Brown, Cambridge president (captain) and Alan Pennington, head of the Oxford group. At a luncheon Evan Hunter and Rex Woods, co-managers, announced that Brown will run the 440 and attempt a world record—conditions prevailing of course. Also he will run the 880 if the team needs a victory in that event to win.

In Brown's attempt to "let-out" in the 440 he will come out of the shute and make one turn, which is to his liking. His own team mates hardly can serve to press him and his opponents Jim Lightbody of Harvard and Frank Curtis of Yale are at least a second slower, so he will have to run a record race on his own ability. While he undoubtedly will travel fast it is not the usual thing for these English track stars to run more than enough to win.

There will be no more counting second places if the first places are tied. In some of these international meets it was agreed that should the teams be tied on first places, seconds should count and if the seconds are even, the third places would decide the meet. Both sides have agreed to abandon this system and only the firsts will count, whether the meet ends in a tie or not.

There are 12 events on the program, the 120 high and 220 low hurdles, the 100, 220, 440, 880, one and two miles, shot put, pole vault, high jump and broad jump. Of these 12 events the English are decided favorites in 100, 220, 440, 880, mile, two miles and shot put.

The meet is scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock with the high hurdles and finish at 4:45 with the half-mile run. Brown's 440 attempt is listed to take place at 3:45.

Three-Way Tie for State Golf Medal

By a Staff Photographer

Milan Heath, Brae Burn | Ted Bishop, Woodland | Don Ritchie, Charles River

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Fourteen

In an instant, the creature, who had twice cleared the Talcott pasture of herd girls, came crashing into the open. But neither his hideous face nor the moss which hung down about him could scare Stor Geta. He had scented the creature all afternoon, and to him it was a distasteful scent.

As the monster came into the open, Stor Geta shot off the high rock. He took the creature totally by surprise. When Stor Geta struck, the other fell backward into the stream.

Stor Geta was bellowing as loudly as a bull. It was this terrific bleating which made Minda, in her flight, turn around in spite of her panic. She must get the goat with her.

No sooner had the creature scrambled out of the water before Stor Geta struck again. Minda in desperation snatched up a rail, which had been left by the charcoal burners from a winter before. If the monster tried to harm the goat she would defend him with the rail.

Once again the creature got to his feet, but before he could get back to safety, Stor Geta battered him back into the water. As Minda stood watching, she suddenly noticed that where the moss had become soaked and had flattened, bits of burlap showed through.

The girl suddenly thought of what her aunt had said about the troll just being one of the schoolboys from the valley, who had come up here to scare the girls by dressing up. She would show the fellow what he could expect for playing tricks on her. Rushing toward him, she raised her piece of timber above her head and yelled, "Take off that mask or I will rap you on the head with this rail!"

A Familiar Face

With a bellow of rage, the monster scrambled out of the water and lunged at the girl, then Stor Geta struck again, landing him back in the stream. The same instant Minda swung her rail toward his head. The headpiece came off, revealing the pale and distorted face of Flint Anders.

Minda drew back in amazement. "So it is you?" she cried. "First you threaten people for their debts and then you dress up and go about scaring them!"

"Call that goat away from here," roared the enraged Flint Anders. "And as for you, you keep still!"

"I won't keep still!" Minda flashed hotly. "What did you do with the Mistress's sheep? As soon as I get down to the valley I am going to tell her you are the troll. I am going to tell everyone else I meet, too!"

"Oh, you are, are you!" roared the Storekeeper. "We shall see about that." So saying, he leaped out of the water toward her. Down the mountain trail raced the girl, the Storekeeper rushing after her. The same instant she heard someone saying, "Is the Storekeeper not going in the wrong direction?"

She turned around to find Odin standing in the path glaring down upon the disheveled Flint Anders.

"What do you mean coming up here without permission?" roared the Storekeeper.

"What makes you think I should need your permission to come up here, when I have followed you without one every other time you came here?"

The Storekeeper leaped at the other like a spring, but Odin sidestepped and the Storekeeper crashed into the brush.

"If I were you, I should save my energy. I came to tell you there are a couple of gentlemen here who are looking for you."

"Me?" growled the other. "What could they want with me?"

Detained on a Technicality

"Oh, it is just a matter of a small technicality," said Odin lightly. "It seems there is a law in Sweden against driving away another person's sheep."

"What has that to do with me?" cried Flint Anders.

"Perhaps if I told you I followed you the night you paid the sheep a visit, you would understand more clearly."

"You followed me!" The face of the older man was ashen.

At that very moment two strange men appeared beside Odin upon the path. "Come along, Flint Anders," said they, "we are going to take you along with us for questioning." The Storekeeper was led away and Minda and Odin were left alone.

Minda stood speechless with astonishment at this sudden turn in affairs. Suddenly the truth dawned on her: Odin was not the Storekeeper's shoelace, after all.

Quickly she turned toward him. "Why were you drilling in the granite?" she demanded. "Suppose you tell me the truth about that matter now?"

"In view of what has already happened, I can't see it will do any harm. That takes us back two years. I was working in the assay office, department of mines. One day we received some samples of iron ore from the Storekeeper, with a note saying they were from a mine in Bewdalen. We found this ore tested very nearly 90 per cent pure, which made it assay about the same as the Gallavara ore from Kiruna, which is the richest in the world.

"We expected to get a report on this vein, but although we wrote to the Storekeeper after that, we received no satisfactory information.

An Unsatisfactory Record

"We looked up his reputation, in the course of time, and found he was distrusted by everyone who had any dealings with him. He was, in fact, the kind of person who would take advantage of anybody else if the opportunity came. Too many landowners had been exploited by men like that, so I was sent up here to learn what I could do for the government."

"The day I first met you, what had happened then?" asked Minda.

"I had been up looking for the lost vein, and getting too near the ledge, slipped off."

"But not trying to get a flower."

"No, I was, in fact, looking for a rock."

"And that is why you have been chiseling and digging ever since?"

"Exactly. By watching the Storekeeper I soon guessed he did not know where this vein was located. I assumed that somehow he must have got an ore sample from this saeter."

"So Flint Anders wanted the land to get the lost vein? Why did he not buy from the Mistress when she wanted to sell, then?"

"First of all, because he thought he had forced her into such a difficult place she would have to sell at his price. The second reason was he did not know for sure how much ore there was in the mountain. He did not want to invest anything to speak of in the land before he was sure of the vein's location. Nor was he sure that the vein was on her land."

He thrust his fingers through his hair in a gesture of despair. "I've failed in doing the one thing I came here to do."

"How can you talk like that?" the girl cried, "now when there is an end to the troll?"

"Yes, but the information which I was sent to get, I have not been able to get at all. And now that the Storekeeper has been taken into custody there is no chance of my getting what information I need, either." Then turning a disparaging glance upon the girl, he said, "If you had not come here today I might have been able to learn what I was after."

"It certainly was not my fault that he was taken away by those men," Minda protested.

"When you saw me this morning, you thought I went down to the valley from here," he continued. "I didn't. I circled around and came back because I knew that if the Storekeeper came when you were here you might need help."

"You saw when Stor Geta butted him into the stream, then!"

"I also saw you use your rail. Captain, if you could do that with a rail, what would you do if you had an army behind you?"

"The same thing," said Minda, "but you have not told me yet what the troll had to do with it."

"Ah, young lady, I see that you intend to have the whole story. But I am not sure that I can tell it to you, just yet."

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

The Story So Far

Minda, gathering lingon berries in a mountain pasture, with her goat, Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a), had just been startled by the roaring of a creature who came crashing through the woods toward her, when our last chapter ended. There had been reports of a hulder, a traditional Swedish creature, on the mountain ever since the Mistress of Dalstorp had let her fabo-vall or mountain pasture, as grazing ground for the sheep of neighboring farmers. She had needed the rent to pay a bill that Flint Anders, the storekeeper, insisted she owed him. But one day when Stor Geta smashed a large mirror she owned, the receipted bill for the amount, Anders was pressing her to pay, which she had been unable to find, fell out.

A Butterfly Sanctuary

Many people make sanctuaries for birds in their gardens, but few realize that the same can be done for butterflies.

The first thing to remember, if you would encourage these lovely creatures to visit you, is to give them their favorite flowers, otherwise they will not come. Roses are scorned by butterflies, but they love rock plants, sweet arabis and aubretia, crocuses, snowdrops and hyacinths.

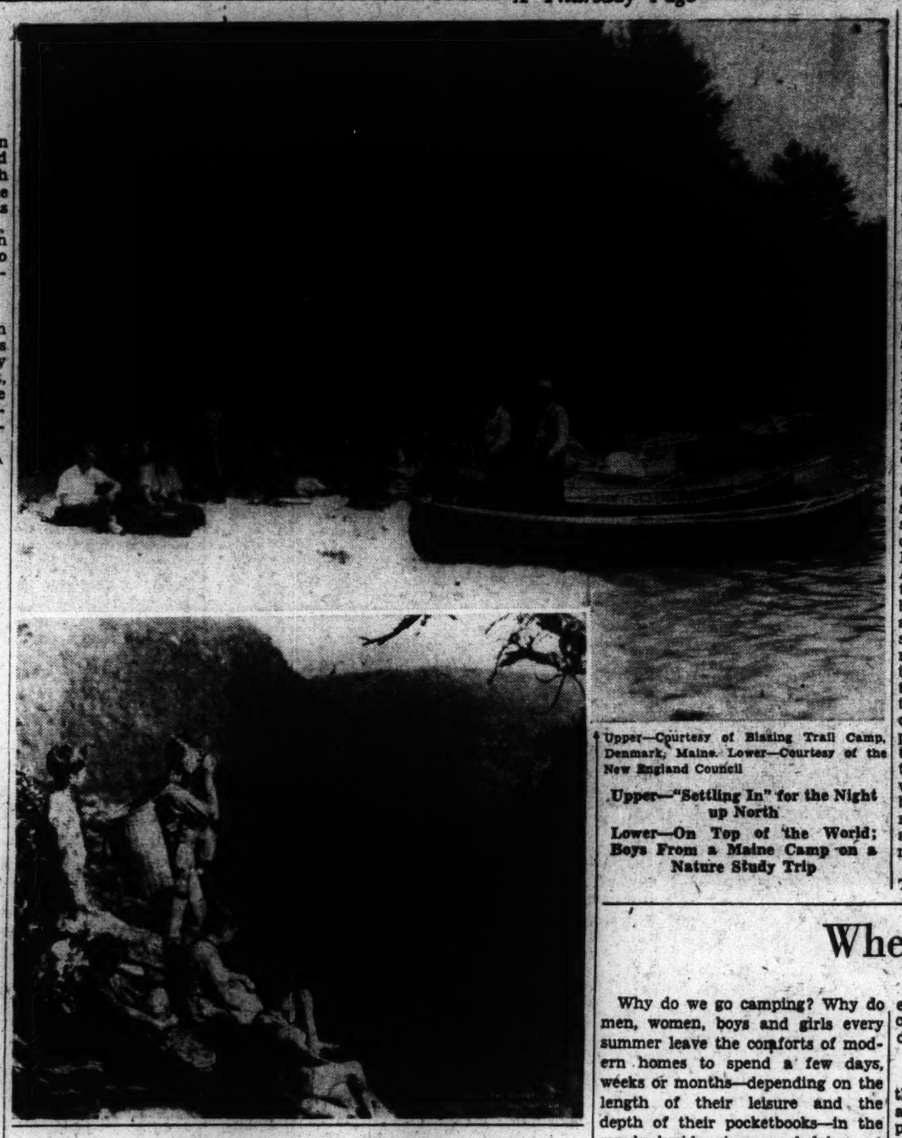
Butterflies also favor cornflowers, columbines, and sweet-scented mignonette. If you have plenty of these plants you will soon make your garden a sanctuary for Red Admirals and Painted Ladies, Peacock Butterflies and the Tortoiseshells. You must realize that butterflies only flit away when they cannot find what they are seeking. Give them sufficient nectar and they will remain with you all through the fine weather, adding to the beauty of your garden.

In the late summer the buddleia bushes will give your pet butterflies such a feast that they will be loathe to leave you, and will often be so absorbed in their feeding that you will be able to go quite close to them and examine the wonderful markings on their wings.

A profusion of Michaelmas Daisies will keep your butterfly visitors with you to the last possible moment, thus helping to extend the brightness of summer days.

You know, of course, that a butterfly should never, under any circumstances, be touched.

Do all you can to encourage butterflies, and you will have a living, moving show of brightly colored wings in addition to the splendor of flowers.



Upper—Courtesy of Blazing Trail Camp, Denmark, Maine. Lower—Courtesy of the New England Council

Upper—"Settling In" for the Night up North

Lower—On Top of the World; Boys From a Maine Camp on a Nature Study Trip

A Castle in a Hill

News of a remarkable discovery that resulted from the enthusiasm of a few Hungarian children came recently from the little village of Solymár, lying 20 kilometers from Budapest.

It was the story of King Mathew, "The Just" as he was named, who reigned centuries ago, and of his wonderful hunting park, that caught the imagination of the village children many years ago and set them asking questions. A small hill, called Mount Mathew, where cattle were put out to graze, was a spot of special interest, since the name suggested some connection with the once famous King.

Here the children set up their "Summer Club," and held regular meetings when numerous cows, pigs and geese were not occupying the space. There they would sit in the sunshine telling stories of long ago.

Then came the suggestion to dig for proofs of what they believed to be true—to find out for themselves and to show the world that the old legends and stories were based on actual history. What mattered it if grown-up folk laughed at them, or shook their heads, or asked how they imagined they were going to do excavation work without any funds?

Mount Mathew's Secret

Before the activity could be started, however, the World War broke out and the children who had sat in a ring in the sunshine, making their wonderful plans, were scattered to all parts of the country. But in the memory of one boy, the oldest and most serious of the group, Mount Mathew and its secret remained. Someday, he told himself, he would unearth that secret.

In due course the boy, László Walkó, became a man with a son of his own, and often, when the strong summer light lay across the grass, he talked of the days when the village children held their club meetings on the little hill and of all they had planned to do.

It was in 1929 that the two keen explorers began their task of digging. They had no capital behind them; the activity entailed working in the blazing heat of the Hungarian summer and in the bitter cold of its winter, but their enthusiasm and persistence never wavered. Then came a day when the common grazing field began to unfold its story. Little by little as the earth was removed, stonework of obvious antiquity and interest put in an appearance.

"King Mathew's Castle!" they gasped together, and dug on with renewed energy.

Wonders of the Past

Wonders of the past now came to view, relics dating back to a period 4000 years ago. One by one these treasures were brought to the surface and placed in the big living room of Mr. Walkó's house which quickly became a museum. Ancient urns, iron balls, iron spurs, round glass windows, horseshoes, ends of arrow shafts, and many other relics testified to the fact that the village children had been right in believing that the old stories were not mere fairy tales.

It is now evident that at one time the place was a Roman fortress, and that later the famous castle was built on the site. When the Turks invaded the country the castle was burnt down, but the outlines of the old tower are still traceable, together with Renaissance coats of arms beautifully carved in stone; friezes and mantelpieces, and a few graceful Gothic pillars.

As the work progresses, more and more items of interest come to light bringing numbers of curious people and souvenir hunters to the spot, who, Mr. Walkó says, are far more trouble than the cows and pigs and geese of his childhood days! He hopes that the National Memorial Committee will soon come to his help by taking over the responsibility of the discoveries. He would, he says, so love to become a "visitor" himself!

Postscript to the Puppet Play

Here are some hints for fast changes of scenery during a performance of the Aladdin play with puppets, directions for which appeared on this page on May 27 and June 10.

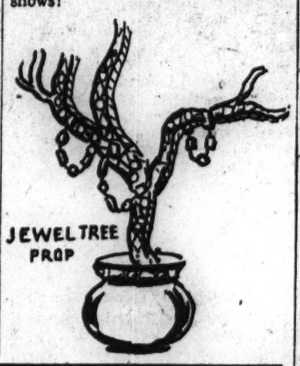
Aladdin sets are designed for fast changes. In the street scenes a black curtain cuts the stage in half so the backstage can be set for the cave. This enables you to make a black-out change back to the street scene for Scene Three. Scene Four, the throne room, has curtains in the center stage behind which you have the magic Aladdin castle. Fix the curtain so that when the light flashes you can pull it away and the pagoda appears.

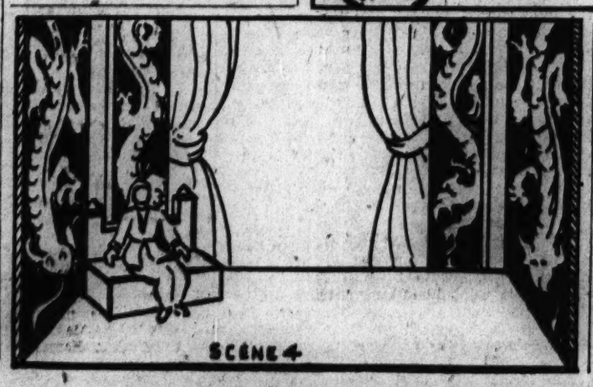
In Scene Five, the Princess's court, place the balcony between the two back-stage Dragon Pillars and one of the jewel trees in the background.

In Scene Six, the Desert, change the jewel tree to the palm tree.

In Scene Seven, change back to jewel tree.

Now you are ready for a busy season of puppetry, and may you put on and enjoy many successful shows!





Quest for Beauty

We sought Beauty in crested pools
Where fairies sleep,
We sought Beauty where the mountains
Bare their bleak faces to the moon,
And where the sea sings her eternal lullaby . . .
And on the wind-swept plains,
And in the gardens of the world,
We sought Beauty, and returned desolate,
To the small cottage in the wood.
There in the chimney smoke
We saw the hand of Beauty beckoning.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Foot-Loose in Normandy

The little steamer had carried Emily and me across the lower Seine into Deauville. In our rough and old English tweeds, at this smart French watering-place we must have looked the most unfashionable of transients. But there was no one to sniff—the season had not yet begun; the *élite* had not yet arrived.

The summer houses, which looked as though they might have been painted out of a child's box of crayons, were all shuttered and still. We rode into the humbler section of the town, pulled up our bicycles at one of the café tables optimistically set out on the pavement facing the water, and sat down to the most unforgettable lunch of our lives: *Crevetes, moules à la mariniere, merlan frit, haricots blancs, pruneaux,* and a large *carafe* of *cidre,* all for 11 francs!

Now, heading for the famous little town of Lisieux, we were ready to start our cycling in earnest. They say Normandy is too accessible to contain any fresh delights, but like Holland, it is a cyclist's country. At a leisurely jog, he can poke unobtrusively into nooks and corners forbidden the motorist, and the byways are perfect for cycling, all the more since the straightness of many main routes hides the beauty of the country. For a penny (true even a quarter of a century ago) he can register his cycle and ride from one end of France to the other. He finds plenty of signposts and milestones to guide him, too. He is not like the baffled pedestrian in London, who never knows what corner is a bus stop. There are small stones representing hundreds of yards, and milestones representing kilometres.

We crossed the bridge over into Trouville, and followed the pretty winding Le Touque River. The sun was kind, and so was the wind.

Much of the prosperity of the Norman duchy comes out of the land. Except at the southwestern corner, Normandy lies under a surface of rich loam. The whole district is a succession of plateaus, broken by broad valleys watered by tiny streams, and the valleys are unsurpassed as pastures. This is the home of the great Percheron horses, and of the cows which help to make the cheeses of Camembert and Pont l'Evêque.

In the Cheese Country

These chocolate-colored cows, carefully spaced like telegraph poles in the wild mustard, showed us far more friendliness and curiosity than their masters. At least they stopped chewing their cud when they heard foreign tongues floating by. They were being milked at all times of day. Apparently, the French, like the English schoolboy, believe that is the best way to keep milk fresh.

It was after we left Pont l'Evêque that we congratulated ourselves on having packed a hot-water bottle apiece, in the good old English fashion. Thirst had driven us to a little café, but after being charged five francs for a pint bottle of water, prudence drove us away just as quickly. Even though it was Evian mineral water, we suspected that we were being "done," simply because we were foreigners.

After that, we artfully stopped from time to time to drink 75 centimes' worth of *cidre,* in order to fill our hot-water bottle with cool water out of the well. The beverage might have had a slightly rubbery taste when we came to drink it, but we overlooked that, in our triumph and elation.

The country struck Emily and myself as a mixture of new and old England. We rode between grassy banks that were yellow, blue and white with buttercups, primroses, violets, and Stars-of-Bethlehem, our childhood name for anemones. They say that in England, which is like a vast park, everything is for beauty, while in France everything is for economy.

The French countryside takes its appearance from the brushwood industry. Everywhere we rode we saw stacks of brushwood, ready to be mixed with cement and probably made into walls and fences. To me, the severely straight rows of pollarded willows seemed like sinister sentinels standing guard over a war-ravaged land. To Emily, with their branches lopped off, and dense heads of young shoots coming out all over, they were like a cross between huge cacti and prehistoric beasts.

Neatness and Order

Before we got through with Normandy, we found plenty of reason to decry French economy, especially when cold, wet weather drove us into cafés, where no fires were going. But we had to admit that the aesthetic effect produced upon the farms by the farmer's frugality was very pleasing. No machinery cluttered up Monsieur le Paysan's farmyard. Everything was kept indoors to prevent rust. Only a cluster of shining milk pails hung on a pole, and beautiful brass water jars, large enough to secrete all of Ali Baba's Forty Thieves, stood in rows on the low garden wall.

The spotless neatness of these farms, however, seemed to have taken their toll of the peasants. The faces of the women, carrying baskets of eggs, or leading cows along the road, looked hard and careworn, and they wore ugly clothes. The children who were uprooting dandelions along the ditches, looked as shabby as any Guy Fawkes' Day masqueraders in London, and so did *père et fils,* rattling by in a brushwood cutter's cart, and *Monsieur et Madame,* going to the village in the primitive two-wheeled tilt-cart.

They all seemed out of character in this early Spring Paradise, where plum trees, *espalier* fashion, stretched out supplicatingly across cottage and barn walls; where the lilacs were emerging so fragrantly, where cuckoos called on all sides, and where the young had already inherited the earth—colts, lambs, kids, ducklings, goslings, piglets, heifers, and fledglings, all celebrating Spring.

Being somewhat of a tenderfoot, I pleaded fatigue by the middle of the afternoon. We stopped near an apple orchard—the beautiful orchards of Normandy are no idle boast—and stretched out on raincoats under the crooked, blossoming old trees. Foresters were at work elsewhere, lopping off branches to which clung great bunches of mistletoe. From a distance, this lovely parasite looked like a rook's nest, perched high up in the trees.

I should have liked to carry back home a vanload of mistletoe, if only April had been December!

CLARISSA LORENZ.

Landscape

At sundown
The tall pines tower
On the far horizon—
Inky silhouettes
Against a pastel sky.

JOSEPH SILVA

When We Go Camping

Why do we go camping? Why do men, women, boys and girls every summer leave the comforts of modern homes to spend a few days, weeks or months—depending on the length of their leisure and the depth of their pocketbooks—in the woods beside rivers and lakes, at the seashore or in the mountains? Why do they abandon the comfortable inventions of civilization for the more primitive ways of the wilderness? The answer is simple. It is because camping is fun.

Camping is fun, in the first place, because it is different. It provides the change that is half the secret of a successful vacation. It provides a freedom that can rarely be equaled in more conventional surroundings. It puts the camper on his mettle and affords him a stimulating challenge to match his wits with the vagaries of nature. It brings him into close contact with the out-of-doors and makes him for the time being the companion of the birds, the trees, the winds and—sometimes more than he wishes—of the rain.

For a short word, camping covers a multitude of pleasures and adventures. For there are as many kinds of camping almost as there are campers. In form it may be as simple as the lone tramper starting off with a blanket rolled over his shoulder and a knapsack on his back, or as complicated as the trailer with its myriad gadgets. In between can be found the pup-tent enthusiast, the lean-to advocate, the canoe paddler or the umbrella tent devotee.

Camp Lore

For the boys and girls undoubtedly the best form of camping, and probably the only form to which their parents are likely to consent, is that provided by established, well-organized camps. They abound in every description. They are staffed with expert counselors, who teach inexperienced city youngsters their way around in the woods, lead them on hikes, show them how to make themselves comfortable with a minimum of means and open their eyes to the beauties of nature.

Even if they have fathers and mothers who are campers themselves, boys and girls are likely to learn more and have a better time in camps organized especially for them than they would in family expeditions. They find enjoyment in the company of those of their own age, and they become acquainted with new ways of doing things.

For camping, despite its ancient lineage, is a progressive art to which each age finds something to contribute. In variety of accommodations, there is something now to suit almost every need, from those of slender means to those who pay little attention to cost. In the democracy of the woods there is room for all.

Those who have been "to camp," and their number is legion, quickly become acquainted with the lore of the camper. Theirs is a genial fellowship in which new "wrinkles" are generously shared. Out of experience there has developed a mass of information that may vary in details but that in its large outlines follows a few fundamental methods. Roughly, they may be grouped under the problems of shelter, food and clothing.

Look for a Beauty Spot

First of all, to consider the problem of shelter, it is necessary for the camper who is not to be steadily on the move to find a suitable place to pitch his tent. In organized camps it is something that is already settled when the new recruit arrives, and his only concern is the tent or cabin to which he may be assigned. But even he may like to consider what he would do if he were out on his own.

For one thing, he would certainly agree, the site should be pleasing in prospect. The world is so full of beauty spots that it is a waste of time to stop where the view is poor or non-existent. Most and probably all established camps are admirably located for this purpose. In a majority of cases they are near water. Except for those in the mountains where other activities are paramount, it is preferable that this should be so, for boating and swimming bulk large in the category of camping diversions.

But to return to our adventuring individuals, when the spot to settle has been chosen, the fun of putting up the tent begins, for this imaginary expedition is to be a tenting party. As those who have tried it know, the best location for the tent itself it not too easily found.

It must be level, for few people sleep well with their feet higher than their heads, or vice versa, nor is slumber improved by the necessity of holding on to keep from rolling down hill. It is well, too, to find a place that is reasonably free from bumpy spots in the form of roots and stones. As it happens, however, there are few spots in the woods that are as level as a floor. But if the ground is reasonably clear, a shovel will help to smooth out the roughness.

Putting Up the Tent

One other thing is well to remember. That is to face the tent away from the direction of prevailing summer storms, for sooner or later rain is almost certain to arrive even in the best-regulated camp. If it can be managed, the entrance to the tent should look out on the choicest of the views, and if combined with these two things, it can be arranged so that the morning sun shines in at the door of the tent with a cheerful good morning, the camper has practically reached the millennium.

The manner in which the tent is erected depends on the type of tent. But in all of them that have pegs and ropes—and practically all of them have in one form or another—don't forget to get the pegs in tight and leave a little slack in the ropes. Rain, as it happens, has a habit of making ropes contract, and nothing is more disturbing to a camper sheltered from a storm than to hear his tent pegs popping out of the ground and to feel his tent swaying around his ears, all because the ropes were too tight and the pegs not tight enough.

When his tent is stoutly anchored, another task remains before the camper can sit back and contemplate with satisfaction his tidy shelter. However brightly the sun may be shining, he should bend to his trusty shovel and carve a modest trench about the tent to carry off the water that is bound to collect in a storm.

Here again he will congratulate himself if he has not located on a slope or in a hollow where he is likely to be washed away. But these things done, he can take his ease; confident against the changes of the weather. If a downpour comes, he knows he will be dry unless he foolishly tests the canvas over his head with a damp finger. Then, of course, capillary action will be his undoing. But few campers would make such an elementary slip as that, or if they did, they never would again.

For the downy couch which is the reward for his labors, each camper may be left to his individual choice, whether it be an air mattress, balsam boughs artfully laid or the luxury of canvas cot and kapok pillow. Any and all of them are available.

But as darkness falls and the camp fire has become a mass of glowing embers, it is only fair to leave the drowsy adventurer to that freedom from inquisitive eyes which is part of the charm of the woods.

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The Home Forum

Age of Communication

WE WERE sitting in the Oasis, which is Mr. Maploony's name for Lafayette Square. It was one of those evenings in late June when Washington seems sylvan. One of those calm truceful evenings when our familiars, the trees, are darker and higher and nearer than we remember. If the earth was still rotating, it had at last got perfect at it. Not a breath of air was off balance, not a leaf need swim to keep its place. Even Mr. Maploony, whose attention is pigeon-holed for petty distractions which he is forever slipping into it, had said nothing since the stars came out. It was that witching hour when a man ought to be in bed and has the sense not to go.

Oasis is a better name than a strict taste might allow to a small park without camels and where the only drinking fountain has recently been removed, regrettably we think, during an expensive but debatable improvement by the Works Progress Administration. Nobody escaping from the encircling desert of banks and stores and incessant taxicabs and bubbling asphalt into this shadowed sanctuary would stickle, however, at the lack of a complete oasis equipment. The lemony scent of magnolia cups is as grateful as the scent of palms. And, if a mirage be needed, one can look over quickly to the State Building and wonder if such a cascade of columns, excrescences, and other architectural complexities can really exist. Yes, Mr. Maploony is justified in his ..ame for our retreat.

* * *

BY DAY, OF course, the place slumbers as an Oasis should. It is a traverse for clerks and tourists, a receptacle for squirrels and children, and is at times thickly overclouded with pigeons. But at night the children and the pigeons go to rest and it is possible to see the sky. At some secret signal, a thousand fireflies rise from the grass and inaugurate enchantment. The sound of traffic recedes. The civil servants who have toiled all day in the air-conditioned chambers of the departments come out to get warm. The rest of us sit down to get cool. The pilgrims of necessity who have hitch-hiked their way to Washington from every corner of our Union, relax and rest their thumbs. Young fellows dressed in summer's uniform of white, that magic costume capable of transforming a ploughboy into a Ganymede, escort their girls, equally lovely in their flowered daintiness, to the movies by this short cut. Darkness deepens. Everything that is beyond the pale of poetry has stolen away.

* * *

TO ANYONE ACQUAINTED with the history that this turfy tract, this wooded rectangle a mere two blocks long, has known, there is no lack of matter for reverie. On the site of the present Belasco Theater, for instance, stood the house where Secretary of State Seward lived and where he was attacked on that fateful evening of April 14th, 1865. In the same house had lived Justice Taney of the Dred Scott decision. The man who built it had got the site in a trade with Henry Clay for an Andalusian jackass. Dolly Madison once lived at the corner. At another corner, where the Hay-Adams House stands, Hay and Nicolay wrote their biography of Lincoln and Henry Adams penned the brilliancies of his *Education*. Daniel Webster lived on the Connecticut Avenue corner and sold his "gift house" to W. W Corcoran, who was to build the Gallery. Near by is the oldest house of all, built by Commodore Decatur when he had finished off the Barbary pirates. And all through these houses, as well as a century of others, flowed names, flowed the aristocracy and eminence of the burgeoning Republic.

But, when I could, I maneuvered Mr. Maploony so that we sat with our backs (and sides) to these historical minutiae in order that I might contemplate the cynosure of the nation, the apex of ambition, the embodiment of statesmen's dreams, the White House.

* * *

I HAPPEN TO have seen half of the royal residences of Europe, from the almost Arthurian Windsor Castle to the nearly Oriental Winter Palace of the Tsars. I have been moved by their splendors and their terrific histories. But the White House touches me where they cannot reach. Its simplicity is at once a stately and a tender thing. It is the democratic dream symbolized. It is also the democratic paradox. The pilgrims of necessity, who were sitting by us on the shadowy benches and faced the welcome of light illuminating its dignified entrance, if they thought about it, were initiated into irony. For, in theory, it is theirs. In practice, this Pennsylvania Avenue that separates us from it is a gulf as wide as the planet. It is the gulf called power.

As I say, I like to sit and contemplate this mysterious mansion. To ask myself the riddles housed behind the apparent hospitality of that doorway. To wonder whither we are going. To wonder what *he* is thinking and planning in his secret thoughts. That evening I had got myself into a pretty quandary when Mr. Maploony suddenly said: "And they call this the age of communication!"

* * *

STARTLED BACK FROM my amateur analysis of human power, I said: "Well, isn't it? Who can't you communicate with?"

"Look around you," Mr. Maploony said. "At the benches, I mean. On each bench sits a man. One man. That makes something like one hundred and twenty men sitting silent and solitary, hour after hour. Most of them would be glad of company. Most of them want to talk. Then why don't they? That's what I want to know. Why doesn't *someone* get up and speak to someone else?"

"There are lots of reasons," I said. "Some are tired, or busy with their own problems, or so lacking in imagination or the human urge that they wouldn't know how to be companionable. I suppose a few are just too reticent and shy to want to intrude on others."

* * *

"YOUR REASONS MIGHT account for a handful," Mr. Maploony said. "But the majority of these thinkers *want* companionship. I know, because I tried them out last summer. I stalked around until I spotted someone who looked average lonely, sat down by him, talked and was talked to. Sometimes for hours. Without exception these fellows were affable, and often eager. Not one of them indicated, as you say, that he was tired or steeped in reflection or shy or unduly thoughtful of others. They're men, I tell you, not shrinking violets; and, if they're steeped in anything, it's a boredom with themselves. Ever since Homer, poets have been telling us how lonely we are. And ever since Adam we've been complimenting ourselves upon our intelligence. So why don't we put the two together? Why don't these chaps rescue themselves from their loneliness by intelligently rising and walking over to the first companionable-looking man, eh?"

"You tell me," I said. I never argue with Mr. Maploony, partly because he doesn't know how to argue and partly because he always manages to talk me into some awkward corner. So I said: "You tell me."

* * *

"IF I KNEW WHY, I'd know more about our unusual race," Mr. Maploony said. "We can be so absurd! If a lady in China has a surprising number of children, if some important personage anywhere does something utterly unimportant, if it rains more than it ought to in Alaska, or if someone flies over the Andes upside down, the whole world knows about it in fifteen minutes. We are flooded with items of interest. The man in the street can talk about so many things, it would have made an Early Britannica blush for being so uninformed. Furthermore everybody moves around like water-gliders, jerking here and there, darting, hopping, commuting, flying, leaving home and neighbors in order to live among perfect strangers as quickly as possible. What I'm trying to say is that we've each got twice as much to talk about as ever before, and twice as few people we know to say it to. We're a nation of informed strangers. And so we sit here like bumps on a log, eating our hearts out for a little sharing. It seems to me that the age of communication has begun at the wrong end. I don't give a dust-speck about the lady in China, but I'd love to know what that man over there has on his mind and in his heart and why he can't bring himself to unburden."

"What do you suggest? That we have an annual Speak-to-Your-Neighbor Week?" I asked.

* * *

"AND CRUSH OUT the little neighborliness we have?" asked Mr. Maploony acidly. "No, I'd have a little more trust that others are like ourselves, a little more interest and imagination, a little less childish pride in getting news from the ends of the earth, and a little more assurance that communication begins at home. We're great takers, and we pride ourselves on being great givers. But are we? Personally I think most of our giving comes from our outer layers, our pockets rather than our hearts. When Stevenson defined heaven as a place where you could have a little conversation, I believe he was thinking of this very thing, the end of enforced loneliness through sharing, confident that one would be understood."

I rose, for it was growing unconscionably late. "Some day, Maploony," I said, "I must take you to Egypt."

"Why?"

I didn't answer him then; but, as we walked past the rows of solitary men, I could see the Associated Press headline, dated from Cairo and saying: *Obscure American Out-Riddles the Sphinx.*

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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THE OLD MILL: *From a Painting by Edward Bruce*

MANY modern paintings lose much of their quality in black-and-white reproduction, since they depend for their interest upon the boldness and novelty of their color treatment. A print of Edward Bruce's "The Old Mill," however, is particularly felicitous in this respect, as the clear-cut manner of painting, the concise handling of the planes, the definite modeling, lend themselves extremely well to a rendering in black and white. Line is here the essential thing, rather than color.

The painting of "The Old Mill" is done in soft colors,—gray-greens, yellow-greens, and browns that shade toward black. The design is carefully thought out, as it is in all of Mr. Bruce's work. The old mill is, of course, the dramatic center of the picture, its white-washed walls standing out against the darks of the receding hills. Adding to the pattern are the tall, slender trees at the right, graceful and pale, and the squat, rounding tree forms which spot the distant hillside. The painting is pictorial, or realistic, in a certain sense, but there is also an archaic precision, a love of detail for its own sake, that is far from being imitative of nature.

Edward Bruce has as great a variety of talents as had the Renaissance painters, and like them has an exuberant and buoyant vitality. Though he studied painting as a boy, he did not become a professional artist until he was forty-four, after he had been a lawyer, publisher, and promoter, and had lived many years in the Orient. During his eight years in China he made a study of Chinese paintings and porcelains, which undoubtedly effected the serenity and rhythm and definite linear quality of his own work.

After a business failure, Bruce went to Italy along with his friend, the artist Maurice Sterne, and painted strenuously twelve hours a day. At the end of the first year, he destroyed every painting he had made and began all over again. After two years more, he brought the fruits of his labors to New York for his first exhibition.

Edward Bruce's is an unsophisticated talent; there is nothing "arty" about him. His interest in social questions, together with his experience as a promoter and his understanding of the artist's point of view, made him an able person to initiate the Public Works of Art Project in the Treasury (the Government's first art project), and later to develop it into the permanent Treasury Art Project. He has great faith in the future of American painting.

Vermont Summer

MY EYES are wide from too much loveliness—
From trails that overlook a sweep of white caps;
From rounds of mountains cutting blue ridges
Into a blue-white sky;
From fields of buttercups,
Purple vetch,
And clover whose sweetness blows along the wind;
From the dim quiet of a grove
Where close-grouped pines cast long shadows
And crunching footsteps mar the peace.

My eyes are wide with too much loveliness;
They will not narrow to the compass of a house.

RAYMONA E. HULL

ПОДТВЕРЖДЕНИЯ БОЖИЕЙ СИЛЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ПОБЕЖДАЯ все формы дисгармонии в жизни тех, кто просил у него помощи, Христос Иисус дал человечеству ослепительные подтверждения силы Божией. Учитель был проповедником, подтверждавшим опытом то, что он проповедовал. Он об'явил истинный факт совершенства Бога и Его творения и затем доказал то, чему он учил на исцелениях немощных, грешников и больных.

Характерно то, что исцеляя всевозможные недуги и дисгармонию, Иисус не приписывал самому себе никакой заслуги. Он постоянно говорил о том, что сила, которой он обладал, чтобы творить добро, являлась прямым результатом его сознательного единства с Богом. Он говорил (Иоанн 5:30): "Я ничего не могу творить сам от себя."

Учитель учил своих учеников правде относительно духовной природы Бога и человека,—и настолько был преисполнены духом Христовым его верные последователи, что во имя его они творили много чудесных дел. Что дар исцеления не принадлежал только одному Иисусу и его ближайшим последователям, мы знаем из исторических фактов, свидетельствующих о том, что в течении приблизительно трех сот лет после вознесения Учителя, исцеление считалось главной характеристикой Христианства.

Ложное представление о том, что добро и зло одновременно принадлежат человеку, или находят в нем свое выражение, затемнило для многих духовный свет, который едва лишь забрезжил; оно ввело в обман тех, кто еще не укрепился в сознательном понимании дел и миссии Учителя. Смертный разум, всегда идо-поклоннический, всегда ищущий "других богов," находит удовлетворение в верования, что добро находится в материи и что личные представители Бога несут знамя добра для человечества.

Иисус порицал гордыню священничества; его верные последователи во все времена поддерживали живой дух его дел, выдвигая необходимость индивидуального просвещения и роста. Сколь велик долг благодарности человечества тем христианским ратникам, которые неуклонно старались удержать во всей ее чистоте и простоте ту Христианскую веру, которую дал миру Христос Иисус. Надо лишь прочитать некоторые из великих старых гимнов Христианских церквей, чтобы снова испытать чувства благодарности за духовный импульс, даваемый миру верными работниками, высоко державшими знамя Христианства.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, пишет в своем Послании к Матери Церкви (Message to The Mother Church for 1901 стр. 31): "В бесконечном списке благословений мне дороги следующие: благочестивые, правоверные родители; мое первое религиозное образование в Конгрегационной Церкви; ежедневные семейные чтения Библии и молитвы; мой колыбельный гимн и молитва Господня повторяемые на ночь; мои первые общения с видными христианскими пастырями, которые неуклонно держались того, что благостно; честно пользовались Словом Божиим и покорно отдавали то, что Он у них брал."

Целение, как самая характерная черта Христианства, было разумеется утрачено временно. Элемент целения был снова обретен в Христианской Науке,—целению просвещенною молитвою. Mrs. Эдди поняла, что исцеления, совершавшиеся Христом Иисусом и его учениками имели научную основу. Неустанно исследуя Писания, она открыла основу духовного целения. С тех пор христианское научное целение, основанное на божественном Разуме, стало доступно всему миру, благодаря трудам Mrs. Эдди.

Mrs. Эдди практиковала то, чему она учила. В согласии с Библией она дала то положение, что Бог, как бесконечный Разум, Дух, Душа, Любовь, Принцип есть творец добра,—не отнюдь не зла. И она доказала правильность своего учения посредством исцеления недугов и дисгармонии,—и многие из ее исцелений равнялись тем, которые совершались первыми Христианскими деятелями. Она дала осязаемые подтверждения Божией силы, творя Христо-подобные дела.

Студенты Христианской Науки во всем мире следуют примеру Учителя и Mrs. Эдди, подтверждая Божию силу посредством исцеления дисгармонии всех видов. Немощные исцеляются, грешные мысленно поднимаются и очищаются, и больные снова обретают веру в духовном понимании. И как тому учил своих последователей Христос Иисус, Христианские Ученые признают Бога как свой единственный источник блага, как божественный Разум, наставляющий и поддерживающий человека.

Когда мысли наши пребывают в божественном, то сознание наше пропитано божественной силой, и проявляет Божию силу в хороших делах. Наука Христианства основана на камне Истины, и ее святому делу не могут воспрепятствовать ни потоки невежества, ни ветры ненависти и смятения. Трения, разногласия, ограниченное понимание братских отношений среди народов,—все эти иллюзии личных чувств бессильны. Божия сила открыта и доказана на практике, и верные последователи Христа, Истины, продолжают давать миру неоспоримые доказательства Его силы.

Христианская Наука предлагает человечеству чистое Христианство. Эта религия придает особое значение, как целению, так и проповедыванию, определенно настаивая на том факте, что грех и недуги могут быть удалены из человеческого опыта путем духовного понимания. Подтверждения Божией силы являются исчерпывающим доказательством божественности источника Христианской Науки.

Справи относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Mirror of Henry James

APART from the question of James Joyce's genius, the astounding thing is that the method (stream of consciousness) of this post-war fiction was ever thought to be new. As a method, it is precisely the same as that on which Henry James deliberately founded his whole scheme of the writing of novels. It was not invented by him, for Richardson, Gautier, and in particular, early Victorian novelists in that once-favourite device of the letter-writing hero and heroine employed it to some extent, the letters recording the impressions made on a mind by external events, but Henry James was the first great writer of fiction who deliberately and intentionally based his entire method on it. In his prefaces to the revised and definitive edition of his novels he explains this method, and gives his reasons for adopting it to the exclusion of all others. In each book he took one character and made his mind or hers the mirror into which the reader looks in order to follow the story. Rowland Mallet, for instance, is the mirror for *Roderick Hudson;* Morton Densher for *The Wings of the Dove;* Maisie for *What Maisie Knew.* As author, he, of course, fashioned the mirror in each case, but when it is set up in its place, it is not the author who tells the story, but the story is reflected in the mirror: the mirror's stream of consciousness conveys the story. This method, it need hardly be said, is an extremely difficult one, for the author no longer tells his story directly (a comparatively simple matter) but presents it as it presented itself to a person in the story itself, the whole of which is seen through his eyes; but the advantages of it, if it can be successfully carried through, are enormous. The reader is no longer being informed by the author of what takes place, but is in the middle of it all himself, and vividness and intensity, the sense of being wrapped around and incorporated in the story, are vastly increased by this focus. . . .

But Henry James's application of the method, which as a defined and documented technique he invented, was far more strict than that of those who subsequently adopted it, and, in its use, he employed that economy that distinguishes the great artist. The mirror he set up for the visualization of his story was permitted to reflect nothing but the matter in hand. It was securely fixed: it could not stray from its objective, nor did he permit it to wobble or swivel round to reflect anything, however enticing, that was not immediately concerned with it. There were no collateral excursions, also the mirror itself had qualities of it own. A Klingsor had fashioned it.

By the end of the book therefore we are in possession of the uninterrupted impression of what we have seen in the mirror, and of what the mirror itself was like, for the characters of its series of reflections have characterized it. In *Roderick Hudson,* for instance, though Rowland Mallet (mirror) has shewn us nothing that has not been directly concerned with the tragic history of his brilliant and brittle friend, the unselfish and devoted part which he played in that history has given us a portrait of him that is as vivid as what he has been reflecting. . . .

The method therefore which was hailed as a new discovery in the art of fiction was not new at all, but had already been analyzed and documented. Not only had Henry James consistently practised it, realising its beauty and efficaciousness, but in these prefaces, which are his last will and testament regarding his novels, had written a complete primer as to how it was done.—From "As We Are," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Longmans Green.)

Portrait

YES, when I think of you, I think of Greece
And of the thymy shores of Thessaly
Along the dark Aegean—why I know not.
But I must think that eagles rest among
The Hellenic rocks, and look with your long look,
Searching in piercing care the eaglet's flight.
So sit you and so gaze you. Gently I
Come to your dwelling. You take my hand and speak
Of things that I would learn. But I shall leave you
Not ill-content with me; not always wanting
To see my treasures nor to give me yours.
There was a day you stood in bright New England
Sunshine, against the frame of an old door,
Just for a moment, smiling; then you came
Down the brick steps to me. I sudden thought:
"She's Primavera; Botticelli saw her."
And told you, laughing. You smiled back and said:
"Well, let us sit here underneath these elms."

In the June sun we sat a little while.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Proofs of God's Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRIST JESUS gave mankind tangible proof of God's power, through overcoming every kind of discord that appeared in the experience of those who sought his aid. The Master was a preacher who practiced what he preached. He declared the truth concerning the perfection of God and His creation, and then proved what he taught by healing the sick, the sinning, and the fearful.

It is significant that, while healing all kinds of disease and inharmony, Jesus took no credit to himself. Rather did he consistently declare that his power for good resulted from his conscious unity with God. He said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing."

The Master taught his disciples the truth about the spiritual nature of God and of man; and so imbued with the spirit of the Christ were his faithful followers that they did many wonderful works in his name. And there is historical evidence that the power to heal was not limited to Jesus and his immediate followers, in the fact that for about three hundred years following the Master's ascension healing was recognized as an essential characteristic of Christianity.

The mistaken belief of good and evil as belonging to or expressed through man, had dimmed for many the spiritual light, which was as yet only faintly discerned, and mystified those who had not been grounded in the understanding of the Master's work and mission. Mortal mind, always an idolator, always seeking "other gods," finds satisfaction in the belief that good resides in matter, and that personal representatives of God carry the standard of good for mankind.

Jesus rebuked the pride of priesthood; and his faithful followers in all ages have kept alive the spirit of his work, in emphasizing the demand for individual enlightenment and progress. How great is mankind's debt of gratitude to those Christian warriors who have earnestly labored to retain the purity and simplicity of the Christian religion as given to the world by Christ Jesus! One needs but to read some of the grand old hymns of the Christian churches to renew his gratitude for the spiritual impetus given the world by faithful workers who have held aloft the banner of Christianity.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1901 (p. 31) writes: "Among the list of blessings infinite I count these dear: Devout orthodox parents; my early culture in the Congregational Church; the daily Bible reading and family prayer; my cradle hymn and the Lord's Prayer, repeated at night; my early association with distinguished Christian clergymen, who held fast to whatever is good, used faithfully God's Word, and yielded up graciously what He took away."

The loss of healing as an important feature of Christianity was necessarily only temporary. In Christian Science is found the lost element of Christian healing—healing through enlightened prayer. Mrs. Eddy recognized that the healings brought about by Christ Jesus and his disciples had a scientific foundation, and in her persevering search of the Scriptures she found the basis for spiritual healing. Hence Christianly scientific healing, based on divine Mind, is made available to the world through Mrs. Eddy's writings.

Mrs. Eddy practiced what she taught. In accordance with the Bible, she declared that God, as infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Love, Principle, is the author of good, not of evil. And she proved the truth of her teaching by healing disease and inharmony, many of these healings equaling those of the early Christian workers. She gave tangible proof of God's power by doing Christlike works.

Students of Christian Science all over the world are following the example of the Master and of Mrs. Eddy by giving proof of God's power in healing all manner of discord. The sick are healed, the sinning are lifted to purity of thought, and the fearful find their faith restored through spiritual understanding. And as Christ Jesus taught his followers to do, Christian Scientists are recognizing God alone as the source of good, as the divine Mind which governs and sustains man.

When thought is held to the divine, one's consciousness is imbued with divine power, and thus gives evidence of God's power in good works. The Science of Christianity is founded upon the rock of Truth, and neither floods of ignorance nor winds of hatred and confusion can hinder its holy work. Friction, dissension, a limited sense of brotherhood among nations—these illusions of personal sense are powerless. God's power is revealed, proved practical; and the faithful followers of Christ, Truth, continue to give the world convincing proofs of His power.

Christian Science offers pure Christianity to mankind. This religion places emphasis on healing, as well as preaching, insisting that both sin and sickness can be eliminated from human experience through spiritual understanding. And in its proofs of God's power the divine source of Christian Science is fully attested.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Gold

BUTTERCUP blossoms,
By day a yellow coverlet
On the meadow's grassy bed,
Become at night a sea of
molten gold.
Lit by the flashing beacons
Of fireflies.

RUTH E. PUFFER

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AND
HEALTH
With
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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 23-24 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1937

WPA Authors Write Guide To Massachusetts

For Issue Soon, Book in Three Sections Covers All State Attractions

Other Books on Way

Federal Funds Have Helped Publishing of Works to Fill Long-Felt Want

Two hundred Massachusetts writers, their literary talents hired by Uncle Sam, will turn out their chief work of art on July 31—"Massachusetts, a Guide to Its Places and People."

With this intensive study of the past and present of the Bay State, the writers hope to justify the sums contributed by the Federal Government to the WPA writers' project in this area.

The guide, a beautifully illustrated volume, to be published by Houghton Mifflin Company, will be the third to appear in a nation-wide series of guide books planned by the WPA.

Previous volumes have described the State of Idaho and Washington, D. C.

Side by side with the ambitious guide book, the Massachusetts writers have produced a variety of other volumes ranging from light fiction to the most complicated of technical surveys. All have been assured publication by private publishing houses, with the royalties to be in a special fund for gradual reduction of the price of the books.

Guide in Three Sections

"Massachusetts, A Guide to Its Places and People," is composed of three separate sections, each complete in itself. First in the guide is a series of general essays. These cover such diverse subjects as the character and racial background of the people, geology and topography, history, government, labor and labor relations, the various forms of transportation with traffic regulations and transient accommodations, climate, recreation, vacational resorts, architecture, literature and literary leaders, music, theater and other forms of art.

The second section is devoted to a detailed account of 49 of the larger Massachusetts cities and towns. Here is a complete resumé of the circumstances and conditions which led to the development of such centers as Boston, Worcester, and Springfield.

The third section is headed "Tours." These cover practically every road, city and town in the state not treated in the preceding chapters. Aimed obviously at the 3,000,000-odd visitors who come to Massachusetts annually, the guide tours cover every historic spot and other item of general or particular interest in the Bay State.

In addition to the regular sections, there are isolated departments devoted to general information, chronology of events, major points of interest, bibliography, index, maps and nearly 100 illustrations, including scores of original photographs made by WPA cameramen.

Fill Long Felt Want

Other books prepared by the WPA writers include works for which local demand long has been strong, but which have not been published previously because of the expense. The federal subsidy has at last made them possible.

In this category comes the "Child's History Series" of local community histories for children. First in this

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Manager of White Fund Quizzed on 'Lost Books'

In Boston Today

Hall on Stand In Fin. Com. Probe

Persistent questioning of Roswell G. Hall, real estate manager of the George Robert White Fund, on whether he could give any reason why the books of the Codman Hill Construction Company should disappear on the eve of the Boston Finance Commission's investigation into the company's contracts with the fund, brought sharp protest from Mr. Hall's counsel at the hearing today.

"Can you give us any reason for the disappearance o the books of the Codman Hill Company in view of your statement yesterday that you were satisfied with the company?" demanded George R. Farnum, special counsel for the Finance Commission.

"I cannot, sir," replied Mr. Hall.

"Do you know any reason why the books should be stolen?"

"No."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Joseph T. Brennan, representing city officials on the stand, interrupted to protest that such questioning was not fair.

"Would you ask attaches of the Finance Commission, who handled the books, for any reason why they should be stolen?" he demanded of Attorney Farnum.

David Lasker, chairman of the Finance Commission, added the remark, "No one attached to the Finance Commission had these books."

Attorney Farnum persisted that he thought his method of examination was fair.

Another brush came in Mr. Farnum's demand whether the witness was satisfied with the manner in which George L. Driscoll, clerk of the White fund, acted in authoriz-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Mercury Rises To the 97 Notch

With the temperature reaching 97 at 2:45 this afternoon and still going up, George H. Noyes, official forecaster for the district, predicted the hottest July 8 on record before Old Sol pulls down the shade tonight and calls it a blistering day. The record of 98 was set a year ago, breaking the former mark of 95 established in 1898.

Even if the temperature fails to push up the one necessary degree for an all-time July 8 record, today will go down on the books as the hottest day of the year to date, surpassing the June 1 mark of 95. By noon today, the little red mark on the glass had reached 91, which was hot enough for Mayor Mansfield and Governor Hurley to order a skeleton force for the State House and City Hall after 1 p. m.

Today's temperatures ranged from three to five degrees warmer than yesterday, although the widest difference was revealed at 7 a. m., cutting down to four degrees difference at 2 p. m. No relief was indicated by the weatherman before tomorrow night when there is "just a possibility," he said, "of thunder showers to break the warm spell."

The one consolation to brow moppers was that the humidity was 54 or one degree lower than normal. The official report read: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Friday.

Comparative temperatures for today and yesterday were as follows:

	Yesterday	Today
1 a. m.	73	79
2	73	78
3	71	77
4	71	76
5	74	76
6	70	74
7	71	74
8	76	77
9	78	80
10	81	86
11	86	90
Noon	88	94
1	91	96
2	92	96

WPA Workers In Protest Drive

Various WPA unions began swinging into line today in a last concerted drive to protest the cut of approximately 19,000 workers from the Massachusetts relief rolls—all of whom, it is claimed, are needy.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a group of 50 discharged library workers marched en masse from the headquarters of the local union of the Workers Alliance of America at No. 6 Boylston Place to the local Boston WPA Headquarters on Oliver Street. There they formally protested dismissals to William O'Brien, personnel director, who promised to forward their demands for reinstatement to State Administrator John J. McDonough.

In the meantime, plans were almost completed for the mass meeting of all the WPA workers to be held tomorrow night at Faneuil Hall. At the meeting, it is understood, arrangements will be made for a final demonstration against the cut. This action it has been learned may entail a general WPA strike with picket lines and visiting delegations.

At the first of the week it was announced that Silas D. Dowd, city council member and champion of the WPA workers, would act as chairman of the meeting and deliver an address. Mr. Dowd, however, has sent regrets. No new chairman has as yet been announced.

Most of the activity protesting the cuts is being carried out by various local unions on the Federal art, music, drama and writers' projects. As yet regular WPA workers have no one to intercede for them, and enter their protests themselves.

Hurley-Kelly Rift Widening

The recently developed rift between Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly was widening today following the Governor's announcement yesterday that he would direct immediate payment of a $28,000 land damage settlement in Newbury as soon as the case is finally adjudicated in the courts.

It was in this case that the Massachusetts Supreme Court decided the Executive Council had no authority to refuse payment of a settlement made by the State Public Works Department. Lieutenant Governor Kelly led the fight for council refusal of payment and yesterday insisted payment still should not be made.

The case now reverts to the Superior Court where either the state files an appeal and asks for a new trial or the settlement is made on the ground of fraud, mistakenness or error, the state will be ordered to make the payment to Harry White and Rose Checkoway for land damages in connection with widening of the Newburyport Turnpike.

Last week James J. Ronan, Assistant Attorney General, said an answer would be filed so that the case may be tried on the merits of the award.

'Giddap, Dobbin, Let's Git Goin'"

By a Staff Photographer

Everybody Works in New England Haying Time

Vacation to This Vermont Boy Means Helping Out on the Farm, and Here He Is Perched on the Seat of a Hay Rake Ready for His Part in the Annual Hay-Making Activities. The Season Is On Now and Many a Tow Is Being Stored for the Coming Winter

Comet Swinging Towards Earth To Be Visible

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 8 (AP)—Harvard University astronomers predicted today that a large comet, discovered a few days ago by a Swiss astronomer, would swing steadily nearer the earth until early in August, becoming visible to the unaided eye late this month.

Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the Harvard observatory said Leland Cunningham, a member of the observatory staff, had made computations which indicated the comet would approach within about 50 million miles of the earth—about twice as close as the sun.

Mr. Cunningham's computation, based upon observations made in Denmark, at Harvard, and at the Lick observatory in California, indicated the comet would rise to maximum brilliancy about August 10, when it might be seen near the second star in the handle of the big dipper.

The comet, discovered by Dr. P. Finsles of Zurich, Switz., has been observed by widely scattered observatories for two and a half days. This international co-operation in observation yielded the data upon which today's Harvard estimates were based.

Pressure of the sun's rays against gas, gases, forcing them outward from a comet, Dr. Whipple said, caused the formation of what is known as the comet's tail. The gases, he said, are of simple structure such as carbon-monoxide and hydrocarbons.

Mr. Cunningham's computations indicated Finsler's comet at present is slightly farther away from the earth than the sun, which is 93,000,000 miles distant. The comet is about similarly distant from the sun.

Expected to Appear July 18

About July 18, Dr. Whipple said, it should appear as a small, hazy star in the constellation Perseus, near the star Algol, in the early morning eastern sky.

Moving northward and eastward across the sky, it should be found about Aug. 4 about 15 degrees below the Pole star and be visible at midnight. Nearing mid-August, it should appear at its greatest brightness near the second star in the handle of the Big Dipper.

Golden Age for Mankind Seen in Future by Geologist

Harvard's Kirtley F. Mather, one of the world's ranking geologists, peered into the future for the benefit of Cambridge summer school students last night and opined that the golden age for mankind is not in the past but in the future.

The old fears about exhaustion of natural resources were put down to his own satisfaction because of technical advances in the field of producing substitutes. His large audience in Sanders Theater was brought up with a start when he predicted that oil in the United States will be exhausted within the next 25 to 40 years, if present consumption continues, and the world's supply within 100 years.

But processes already are known for making gasoline, he said, and shale deposits promise oil for lubrication for two or three thousand years to come.

Heritage of Resources

"In brief," he said, "for each nonrenewable source for which estimated reserves are less than 100 times the present annual demand there is known substitute available and for most non-renewable resources the probable store is at least 1000 times the current annual withdrawal. Which is to say that Mother Earth has a wealthy parent and our heritage of material resources is so enormous is actually enough and to spare of all things humanity needs for comfort and security.

"Will not the normal increase in human population so increase demands that this storehouse will be emptied in a shorter time than we had thought? Human population of the earth is today at least five times what it was two centuries ago. In less than 70 years, from 1870 to 1935, it has more than doubled, from about 800,000,000 to about 1,850,000,000. Will that trend continue?

"The answer is unqualifiedly in the negative.

160,000,000 Maximum

"For the United States as a whole, if present trends continue, the all-time maximum population, about 160,000,000 will be reached in about 1965. For the white races as a whole data are less precise, but it is probable the all-time maximum number will be reached near the end of the present century. Even less factual data are available for the so-called yellow races, but it is a good guess their all-time high will be recorded during the middle third of the next century.

"What, then, is the excuse for a policy of grabbing while the grabbing is good, lest there not be enough to go around, of hoarding for oneself and one's nation against the day when Mother Earth's cupboard is bare? The real problem is not one of utilization, it is one of distribution. For the stores are not equally accessible in every land to every people. Instead they are unevenly scattered throughout the earth's crust.

"There are in general two, and only two, ways of organising society for efficient and equitable distribution of resources, which have thus far been tried. One leads through regimentation to the totalitarian state; the other through education to the democratic regime. The former was perfected by the social insects several million years ago and has worked with a certain degree of satisfaction among groups of human beings at several times and places during the last 10 or 15 thousand years. The latter way, which leads through education to democracy, has only been tried, and in a somewhat tentative manner as a rule, during the last three or four hundred years."

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Dr. Simon to Talk At N. E. Institute On World Issues

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 8—European conditions today, and the trends before and after the Versailles Treaty which have led to them, will be described and interpreted tonight for the New England Institute of International Relations by Dr. Hugo F. Simon, former German Consul General at Chicago, and member of the German General Staff during the World War.

Dr. Simon contributed much to the panel discussion on Tuesday, of "Which Way to Peace," and his morning lectures during the institute are one of its most popular features.

Tonight's lecture on "Europe in Transition" will be open to the public. It begins at 8:15 p. m., in Alumnae Hall.

Not by making the world safe for democracy, fascism or communism, may the peace of the world be assured, Dr. Simon has insisted in lectures and group discussions, but by development of "common understanding" of international and national problems and by "fostering mutual comprehension among nations of natural differences and necessities."

Tariffs and Gold

"High tariffs and the grotesque distribution of gold among the nations," he stated recently, "make the revival of a freely flowing world trade impossible."

The trend toward collectivism and nationalism is the most important factor in Europe today, Dr. Simon declares. In Russia the rigid collectivist organization is leading development along a fixed path, and in fascist Italy and Germany the case is practically the same, though the motivating forces and ideals are

Ranger's Speed Revives Gossip Of Yankee's Rig

Many Yachtsmen Believe Very Large Head-Sail Is a Mistake

Favor Former Rig

Adams May Be Asked to Take Over—Vanderbilt Boat Wins 9 Straight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8—While Harold S. Vanderbilt's great new J boat, Ranger, continued to demonstrate sailing speed today probably never seen before in American waters, there were still some afterguardsmen and crew members along mellow Thames Street who had a word or two to say about the Yankee.

Popularly known here as "The Boston Boat," although its home port is actually Marblehead, the Yankee has three times unsuccessfully tried for the honor of defending the "Ould Mugg." But, failed as it has, there were many persons—until the Ranger made its remarkable showing by winning nine straight races this week and last—who believed the Yankee to be the fastest J boat afloat.

Waterfront talk has it that Yankee made its best showings during the 1930 and 1934 cup trials. That was before Yankee blossomed out with its fancy new rig, and while former-Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams skippered her.

The Yankee this year is sailed by its owner, Gerard B. Lambert, who yet lacks the long experience that "Charlie Ad" has had. Mr. Adams, of course, is held by many to be the best "wind hunter" in the business.

Adams May Take Over

After watching the performances of the Yankee this year, experts believe that Mr. Adams should again be included in the Boston sloops' afterguard. It is believed, also, that if Mr. Adams was aboard, the trim of the head sails which has been troublesome this year, might be different.

It was rumored today that Mr. Adams was asked by Mr. Lambert to sail Yankee although no confirmation of the rumor was available.

Latest news concerning the Yankee's one-head sail rig says she will go back to her former two-head sail rig after this present series for the George Nichols trophy, ending Saturday of this week.

Yankee has been using since the start of the season a tremendously large quadrilateral head sail, or jib, and occasionally a larger Genoa jib. At the same time, Yankee's mast was moved farther ahead. With this combination of large head sails and the mast moved forward, Yankee has carried too much sail forward. This, it is believed, is the reason for her inability to point as well as Ranger and Rainbow.

Suffers Worst Showing

Proof of this was given yesterday when, after the start with the three boats together, Yankee sagged off under Rainbow's lee allowing Ranger to work away from Yankee's previously safe leeward position. Yankee did not even foot well at any point up the wind and fell steadily behind to take her worst trimming of the year.

Yankee could not trim her large quadrilateral flat enough to point high with her rivals. The drive of the sail, which makes the boat move "up the wind," instead of being at the head of the sail and running up the stay, was in the middle of the sail. This tends to pull the boat away from its highest point of sailing.

After the present series, Yankee's afterguard plans to re-step the mast six feet farther aft. At the same time her single headsail rig will be changed to a double rig. It is certain that her designer, Frank Paine of Boston, is entirely dissatisfied with her present showing, although he refuses to comment.

Yankee Loses Sail

C. Raymond Hunt, another member of Yankee's afterguard, and regarded by many as one of the greatest skippers that Duxbury and Marblehead has produced in smaller yacht racing, is also dissatisfied with the present rig of Yankee. Mr. Hunt has had Yankee's head sails re-cut several times this year in an effort to change the drive of the sail. Unfortunately, as in most cases of this sort, re-cutting has hurt rather than improved the drive.

Yankee's difficulties with her huge canvas continued yesterday, when on the first run from the Windward Buoy off Point Judith, the head of the spinnaker was blown off and the 14,000 square feet of canvas went tumbling into the sea. Yankee's expert crew quickly went to its rescue but was unable to retrieve the huge sail and in the meantime the spinnaker boom broke in two. There was practically nothing left of the $7000 sail when the Yankee's tender picked up its remains.

Yankee will continue to use her present single head rig in today's race against Ranger and Rainbow in the second of the four-race series.

Full report today's development in America's Cup maneuvers: Sports Page.

Pug Dogs at Kennels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YARMOUTH, Maine—The first pug dogs to be shown in this section in more than 40 years have been added to the Maretta Kennels at Yarmouth. Visitors are welcomed at these kennels during the summer and many of them are remarking upon the attractiveness of the kennels.

Roosevelt-for-Governor Talk Persists

Denials of James Roosevelt, President Roosevelt's eldest son, to the contrary, his candidacy for Governor in 1938 is still considered a sure thing in some political circles.

The newest reported lineup would find Representative Joseph E. Casey (D.) of Massachusetts as Mr. Roosevelt's running mate. This combination, many politicians believe, would be strong enough to stop the expected re-election activities of Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, particularly if the present feud between the latter continues into the election year.

It is understood the plan also contemplates the candidacy of Mayor Robert E. Greenwood of Fitchburg for Representative Casey's seat in Congress. However, Mayor Green-

Up and Down Beacon Hill

wood, it has been learned, is eager for political retirement at the expiration of his mayoral term.

Representative Casey, who is serving his second term in Congress, is popular with the Roosevelt Administration and probably could count on its support for Lieutenant Governor just as James Roosevelt would receive it openly or under cover for Governor.

There are those among the Democrats who believe Mr. Roosevelt's best and perhaps only chance of election as Governor and possible graduation later to the United States Senate will come next year while his father still occupies the White House.

With his father out of the Presidential chair, political observers believe Mr. Roosevelt would prove a weak candidate.

Among Republicans this feeling is particularly true. Many G. O. P. leaders fear the possible entry of Mr. Roosevelt into the field in 1938. Some would be perfectly willing to see Governor Hurley re-elected and are practically ready to concentrate their efforts upon 1940, which, they hope, will be a Republican year.

Without a doubt, Governor Hurley has co-operated closely with the Republicans in most matters. The only outstanding instance of Hurley-Republican trouble came when the Governor made his appointments to the newly established Appellate Tax Board and board of pardons and parole. But on other occasions the Governor sometimes did more for the G. O. P. than even a Republican Governor would have, to the consternation of many Democrats.

With James Roosevelt in office, the Republicans would be certain of little co-operation. Thus the G. O. P. fears of a Roosevelt rise to power in Massachusetts.

G. O. P. Gains Forecast

Meanwhile, Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, the eastern manager of the Landon presidential campaign in 1936, predicted substantial Republican gains in the 1938 congressional elections.

Interviewed yesterday at the Republican State Committee headquarters, Representative Martin said the Supreme Court battle, the Adminis-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Governor Tightens Connecticut Purse Strings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8—While Connecticut watched to see what its reorganized State Government would accomplish, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross took firm hold this week of the state's purse strings. Given responsibility by the General Assembly for keeping the state's

The Week in Connecticut

budget in balance, the Governor promised he would see that outgo did not exceed income.

In a letter to all state department heads, Governor Cross asked them to furnish estimates of the money they would need in the next three months and warned that if they found their budgets running short toward the end of the year they might have to suspend activities.

The Governor told the departmental chiefs that he expected them to set something aside as a reserve where there were likely to be increased demands before the year is over, establishing a fund on which each department could draw as the need arises.

At the same time, it was made clear by the Governor's new director of the budget, Benjamin L. Whitaker, that the Governor's deficiency fund of $100,000 a year would be used only for genuine emergencies, which it would not have been possible for the General Assembly to anticipate. Departments cannot expect to spend all that the Assembly allotted them and then fall back on the Governor's $100,000.

Thus the new deal in Connecticut's management of its financial affairs puts tighter control on state spending than anything the state departments have known before. In the past, when they received their new appropriations on July 1, departments were free to spend the money as they chose. The beginning of the fiscal year on July 1 found everyone "in funds." At the end of the year they were generally pinched for money. To keep going and to meet new demands, departments spent what they did not have and presented deficiency bills to the next General Assembly. There will be no more of these if the Governor's program works.

the Legislature. Harry W. Marsh, taking over his new job as director of personnel for the state's merit system, published his first call for tests. The jobs are as state policemen, junior grade. Candidates will apply to the offices of the State Employment Service, fill out applications, and wait for notification to attend sessions for written examination.

Specifications for state policemen indicate that the merit system will be exacting in its requirements. Candidates must be between 23 and 30 years of age, five feet, nine inches tall, but not over six feet, and weigh 155 pounds but not over 200 pounds. There is no requirement of formal education, but a man must score well in the written examination to be eligible. Years in high school and college will count the same as years of steady employment in judging a candidate's training and experience, but every candidate must have worked at least a year at some full-time job and furnish evidence that his work was satisfactory. No one who has been convicted of a crime may apply, but juvenile delinquency will not be counted as a crime.

Merit System Starts

As the new fiscal year began the State Government was becoming adjusted to other changes made by

Milk Pact Reached

After two weeks of negotiations Connecticut milk producers came to an understanding with the National Dairy Products Corporation and other milk distributors on new price arrangements. The dealers were given a quarter of a cent a quart in additional "spread" on the milk they sell as fluid milk, and agreed to drop plans for importation of milk from New York State. Farmers got a concession of a price increase for milk used in cream, butter and other dairy products. The agreement was put into definite terms by a ruling of Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham after it had been made verbally by

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not quite so warm in the north portions late tonight; cooler Friday.

Maine: Generally fair tonight; Friday cooler.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and not quite so warm tonight; Friday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not quite so warm Friday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh west shifting to northwest or north winds; generally fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	80	93	Minneapolis	72	84
Bermuda	76	84	New Orleans	80	88
Chicago	78	90	New York	69	82
Denver	64	82	Norfolk	78	88
Helena	58	84	Philadelphia	80	94
Jacksonville	80	88	St. Louis	78	96
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	78	96

A—1:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 8.
B—Maximum, July 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:16 p. m., height 11.7 feet.
Friday, 12:56 a. m., height 10.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30

Entrance of the Guests from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Second Movement ("Allegretto") from Symphony No. 7 ..... Beethoven
Scherzo from "Octet for Strings" ..... Mendelssohn
Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner
Interval
Rhapsody "España" ..... Chabrier
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Solo violin: Gaston Elcus
Procession of the Sardar ..... Ippolitov-Ivanoff
Arthur Fiedler, conductor

Movies

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:43.

Boston—
"Nobody's Baby," with Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti and Lynne Overman. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also "When Thief Meets Thief," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Valerie Hobson and Alan Hale. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:30, 10:10.

Modern—
"Kid Galahad," featuring Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:06, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35.

Radio Programs Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
Charlie Chan at the "Olympics," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 3:10, 4:45, 7:30, 10:20. Paramount: 10:34 a. m., 1:21, 4:08, 6:56, 9:42. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton. Fenway: 12:45, 3:30, 6:05, 8:55. Paramount: 9:31 a. m., 12:08, 2:55, 5:42, 8:28.

South Station Theater—
Lee Tracy and Bob Burns in "Cinema Circus." Singapore travel picture, "Shorty the Monkey" latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Throne of the Gods," Rudolph Primi Music, Smith and Dale, Florida Cowboys, Rhythm of the Game, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 7:03, 10:06. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 5:51, 8:54.

Coolidge Corner—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "When Love Is Young," with Virginia Bruce, Kent Taylor and Walter Brennan. 1:54, 5, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 2:15, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "We Have Our Moments," with James Dunn, Sally Eilers and Mischa Auer. Also "This Is My Affair," with Robert Taylor.

Uptown—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:05, 6:40, 10:10. Also, "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Robert Young. 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. Tomorrow: "This Is My Affair," Also, "Oh, Doctor."

Tremont—
"San Francisco," with Jeanette MacDonald and Clark Gable. 10:30 a. m.; 2:10, 5:50, 10. Also, "Lloyds of London," with Madeleine Carroll, Tyrone Power. 9 a. m.; 12:15, 3:50, 7:35.

Metropolitan—
"Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edward Arnold. 11:35 a. m.; 1:55, 4:25, 7:15. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his Hour of Charm Girls.

Fine Arts—
"Chu Chin Chow," with Anna May Wong and Fritz Kortner. 1:30, 5:30, 8:30, 11:30. Also "Arabian Nights' Spectacle," (English film).

University—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young. 3:10, 6:35, 9:50. Also "The Go-Getter," with George Brent and Anita Louise. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Music

WPA Band Concert—
Symphonic-Swing Orchestra under the direction of Al Starita; the Continentals under the direction of Charles Hester. Brookline Shell, Dean Road. 8.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Band Concert—
Commonwealth Symphonic Band under the direction of Alfonso D'Avino. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the French Rooms by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

White Fund Head Is Questioned On The Book Mystery

(Continued From Page 9)

ing building repairs amounting to $50,000.

"Well, I looked at some of those myself," answered Mr. Hall.

E. Mark Sullivan, member of the commission, interrupted with the demand that the question be answered.

Mr. Farnum rephrased the question and Mr. Hall replied, "Yes, sir."

These exchanges followed interrogation on Driscoll's qualifications and duties as clerk of the fund and the general auditing system employed by the fund.

Manager Hall said City Auditor Charles J. Fox's estimate of Driscoll as a "general clerk" did not coincide with his estimate of the employee. On repairs to property, he testified, he "left it to Driscoll's discretion" as to what repairs were necessary.

"Do you think in retrospect that you were diligent in the discharge of your responsibilities?" asked Attorney Farnum.

"Yes, I think so," replied Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall said it was his practice to talk over repair jobs with Driscoll and authorize the work after Driscoll had shown contractors what was to be done.

Asked if he considered it proper "to turn contractors loose with orders given over the telephone," the witness replied he would have reprimanded Driscoll for such loose practice if he had thought this was being done.

Attorney Farnum thereupon read testimony by Mr. Hall on a previous date at which he had said, "Driscoll sometimes by telephone had ordered the contractors to do their work."

Mr. Hall explained that what he meant was that Driscoll probably took the contractors to see the work and then gave them orders by telephone.

Early in today's session Attorney Farnum told the commission that Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association, both White fund trustees, had expressed surprise that there was no system of orders or auditing in regard to the White fund such as obtained in city departments.

Mr. Hall reiterated that the Codman Hill Company did a "first class job" on their contracts.

"Insofar as you inspected the buildings, you were satisfied all the work billed for was done?"

"I am sure of it," replied Mr. Hall.

"How can you be sure of it?"

"George Driscoll told me they were."

"Driscoll told you? Did you check them with the bills in your hand?"

"No, sir."

Asked if he took personal responsibility for all bills he signed or whether he relied upon Driscoll, Mr. Hall answered that he relied upon the clerk.

Major Hall stated at yesterday's hearing that he could not recall that he had talked to Mayor Mansfield before he awarded a $49,000 Quincy Market repair job, the first of more than $400,000 worth of work for the White Fund and the city, to the Codman Hill Company. He denied that he talked to the Mayor's brother, Edward Mansfield, about the market contract.

At that time he was also ERA administrator in Boston, he said, as well as superintendent of public buildings, real estate consultant, and real estate manager of the White Fund, thus explaining his inability to remember all details.

In response to questioning by Mr. Farnum, Major Hall said that his favorable opinion of the company's efficiency was not shaken, despite disappearance of the firm's records or the action of the court in jailing company officials on a contempt sentence. He stated that until after the beginning of the current investigation he had made no inquiry into the financial standing of the concern.

New Hampshire Rural Groups Enjoy Camps and Institutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—Several thousand rural young people as well as adults will enjoy camp life and training periods at camps and training institutes in various parts of the State before the end of the summer.

These projects range from the Youth Institute, conducted at the University of New Hampshire last week, to the rest camp for farm women at Hancock where Hillsborough and Cheshire County rural women forget household cares.

The Youth Institute brought 150 rural young people to the University of New Hampshire last week for the five-day seventh annual session. The courses, including home economics, recreational leadership, drama leadership, etc., serve a dual purpose as they not only furnish their benefits to the young people attending the session but they carry home the knowledge they obtain and share it with their associates who were not able to attend the institute.

This year there was a series of five talks on "Vocational Opportunities." Speakers on this series were: Edward T. Murray, senior interviewer for the State Employment Service; Dr. Howard D. Wood of Providence, R. I.; Dr. M. Gale Eastman, dean of the college of agriculture of the University of New Hampshire; Mrs. Helen F. McLaughlin, head of the University's home economics department; and Fred Miller, dean of the Oxford School of Business Administration, Cambridge, Mass.

The entire course of the institute as well as housing and meals was furnished to the young people for a $5 charge.

Camp Bass on Norway Lake in the Town of Hancock, where Hillsborough and Cheshire County farm women vacation, is an entirely different affair than any of the other camps and institutes in the state primarily because at Camp Bass there is no established routine, the women doing what they want to do when they want to do it. In this, its tenth season, Camp Bass served as a haven for 47 women and it has broken the old tradition that there was no such thing as a vacation for a farm woman.

When the camp was first established there was a well-rounded program such as are followed by other camps. But with the passing of nine years of experience the idea of a set program has likewise passed with the result that it is really a change for the women who are accustomed to following a set routine for the other 51 weeks in the year. If a group of the women would rather go off on a hike with a picnic than to stay around the camp, they do that. Those who want to go to bed early do that. Those who want to get up late get up late. Meal hours are the only things established.

Those women who can afford to do so pay the $6 charge for the week in camp while the others are sent to the camp by parties interested in the movement.

Sixty-five Grafton County 4-H club boys and girls held their camp near Pinnacle Mountain in Lyme for the seventh year. These campers enjoy a full day's program which runs from 6:30 in the morning until 9 at night.

A like camp for 4-H club boys and girls from Rockingham and Strafford counties at the new Bear Hill Pond Camp in the 6000 acre recreational tract at Allenstown got underway last week with 89 boys and girls in camp. This is by far the most extensive camp project in the state and the two camp layouts now completed in the reservation include about 50 buildings.

These and other such undertakings not only provide vacations but a different type of education for these rural people of New Hampshire.

Pensions for Age Prove Sole Income In 92 P. C. of Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—A survey compiled by the state Board of Welfare and Relief discloses that nearly three quarters of the applicants for old-age assistance in New Hampshire are non-relief cases, having never sought public aid before.

The figures, covering the first three months of the current year, show that of the 336 persons applying for old-age assistance, only 84 have been on relief at any time. The others have never been given aid.

Further statistics compiled by the Board show that 92 per cent of the new cases have no other sources of income, and that nearly the $30 a month maximum is paid to the majority. On the matter of age, the report shows that 53 per cent of the cases involved persons between the ages of 70 and 75, and four 90 years of age or older. Of the cases, 49 per cent were widowed, 36 per cent married. Sixty-one per cent live in towns or cities with populations of more than 2500, while 39 per cent were reported as living in rural sections.

Official Inquiry To Begin at Once On R. I. Power Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 8—Frederick A. Young, former chief of the division of public utilities, plans to begin an official investigation of electric power rates in Rhode Island within two weeks and finish it in 15 months, or shortly before the 1938 general election.

He resigned last night from his position in the State utilities division to make the investigation, authorized by the General Assembly, on a contract basis. He agreed to do the job for $225,000, although the Assembly had appropriated $250,000.

The investigation is to determine the value of electric power company properties with a view to determining fair rates and the yield on investments. Gov. Robert E. Quinn has promised to move promptly to put into effect any rate reductions that may be found justifiable by the survey.

A year ago, Mr. Young advised the Governor to investigate utility rates and was responsible for the cost of French phones being reduced 50 per cent. He will be succeeded as head of the utility division by Michael A. Ciantia, third assistant Attorney-General.

Pay Phone Case Appeal Ordered

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Directors of the Gray Telephone Pay Station Company voted at a special meeting to take to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals a patent suit against the Western Electric Company involving alleged infringement in the manufacture of prepayment telephone coin boxes.

The boxes originally were manufactured exclusively by the Hartford concern.

Directors voted yesterday and communicated at once with counsel in Chicago where the case was decided against the Gray concern recently in federal court.

Talking Over Affairs of the World

Typical Discussion Group at New England Institute of International Relations on Wellesley College Campus

George Selleck, Director of the Institute — Frederick J. Libby, Executive Director of National Council for Prevention of War

Roosevelt for Governor Talk

(Continued From Page 9)

tration's expenditures and its general policies have made the Democrats weaker than they were in the last election.

He pointed out that a "change of 10 per cent in the vote in the last election would have turned 135 Congressional districts from the Democrats to the Republican. . . . We believe the swing towards the Republican party will be more than 10 per cent."

Representative Martin, a possible G. O. P. candidate for Governor in 1938, refused to say whether or not he would enter the field. He said: "It is too early. January will be soon enough."

Many Republicans contend Mr. Martin would be a strong candidate but few believe he will run for Governor inasmuch as his re-election to Congress is practically certain any time he runs. Furthermore, he is one of the strongest Republican figures in the lower House.

Edgar M. Mills.

6-Year-Old Girl With Wrong 'Tag' Gives Railway Workers Busy Day

Six-year-old Patricia Thurgood of Brooklyn, N. Y., had a busy time yesterday and so did the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Patricia was introduced to the Boston & Maine yesterday at 2:10 a. m., when the "State of Maine Express" arrived at Worcester from New York, and a Boston & Maine conductor took over the train, agreeing to "be sure" that Patricia reached Haverhill, N. H. It seems her mother had made that request when she put Patricia on the train at the Grand Central station at 9 p. m., Tuesday.

The "State of Maine" arrived at Lowell on time at 3:38 a. m., and it being a bit early in the morning, the agent there figured Patricia might be hungry. He saw that the youngster, then very much awake, enjoyed a good breakfast, and transferred to a train for Boston, where she would connect with the Alouette express for Haverhill, N. H.

Gets Second Breakfast

At Boston, the tag which Patricia wore was checked, confirming that she was "labeled" for the New Hampshire Haverhill, North Station attaches provided a second breakfast. The train dispatcher was notified to have the Alouette make a special stop at Haverhill, N. H., so that Patricia might alight. Satisfied with a "job well done," North Station employees bade Patricia good-by.

Some five hours later, wires at the North Station began to buzz. It seemed, so the telephone and telegraphic messages said, the agent at Haverhill, N. H., lifted Patricia very much, but didn't quite know what to do with the young lady, as no one arrived to claim her. She was not quite sure as to the name of her aunt and uncle to whom she was destined. So the Haverhill, N. H., agent was advised to secure a temporary nursemaid for Patricia and proceed with his railroad business.

Went Past Her Destination

Meanwhile, North Station officials once more resumed attack on the problem of Patricia. Telephone calls to New York finally established the fact that she was going to spend her vacation with Mr. and Mrs. John Yerian at Salem Depot, N. H. Her mother had been told to have her alight at Haverhill. She presumed Haverhill was in the same state as Salem Depot, and so tagged her child, instead of to Haverhill, Mass. (nearest stop to Salem Depot).

More telephoning and the aunt and uncle agreed to meet the youngster last night at Manchester, N. H. It seems that something went wrong with the family notification system and that they were not expecting Patricia on the particular day she arrived.

When all this was straightened out, Boston & Maine train crews took over the custody of Patricia once more. She was a seasoned traveler by this time and having a perfectly "ducky" time with the conductors and trainmen. They rode her back to Manchester, N. H. where the Yerians motored last night to pick up the youngster.

Patricia arrived, was delivered safely, and the dozen or more Boston & Maine employees who had worried over her problem for some 18 hours, breathed easier and resumed regular duties once more.

High Court Rules On Damage Issue

An injured plaintiff cannot be compelled to undergo a surgical operation which might lessen the amount of damages he seeks, where expert medical opinion differs on the effect of the operation, the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court ruled yesterday.

The ruling arose out of the disagreement of physicians on the outcome of an operation proposed to improve the face of George E. Quillette of Tyngsboro, scarred in an automobile accident in Lowell.

Dr. Simon to Talk At N. E. Institute On World Issues

(Continued From Page 9)

"utterly opposed." France is wavering, he believes, and "Great Britain, well balanced, is instinctively making concessions to the new spirit, without excitement and without exaggeration."

Last night Mrs. Anne Hartwell Johnstone of the department of international co-operation of the National League of Women Voters, lecturing on "Alternatives to Neutrality," gave a careful analysis of the history of the neutrality movement in the United States and of the provisions and effects of legislation already tried in the attempt to attain neutrality.

Neutrality Laws

Mrs. Johnstone looked with approval upon present neutrality legislation, even though it is admittedly aimed not at neutrality, in the strict sense of the word, but at keeping the United States out of war.

"Until such time as the United States recognizes that it can best keep out of war by assuming its proper share of the responsibility for world security," she declared, "no better course seems possible."

Mrs. Johnstone pointed to four alternative courses which might be pursued by this country: promotion of a new international agreement on laws of neutrality, and reliance upon such a law; joining in a system of collective security and acceptance of joint responsibility for restraining an aggressor; payment of subsidies to economic groups affected by embargoes under a complete "non-intercourse with belligarents" plan; and "a compromise with the above alternatives, modifying our domestic law as experience proves necessary and supporting a common 'neutral front' with other 'neutral' nations."

The last course is the one which the lecturer stated it is most likely that the United States will pursue.

"A treaty under which the American Republics undertake to follow a common neutral policy through application of domestic embargoes, is now before the United States Senate, and favorable action is expected," she reported.

Such action, it was explained, would be a step towards the building up of "blocs" among nations of similar interests and geographical groupings in different parts of the world, which would be a move toward world co-operation. Formation of such blocs was discussed at several sessions of the institute—notably during the panel discussion on Tuesday.

Mrs. Johnstone divided her consideration of the historic aspects of her subject into three periods: the debate on membership in the League of Nations, in 1919 and 1920; the efforts during 1927-1933 to implement the Pact of Paris with arms embargoes to be applied against violators of it; and the present phase, beginning in 1934, which centers upon the effort to legislate out of possibility the involvement of the United States in any foreign war.

Wool Men Claim More Workers; Union Denies It

Boston wool dealers claimed today the "back-to-work" movement was growing in the three-week-old strike of wool handlers that has tied up wool cargoes along the waterfront.

Several strikers voluntarily came back to work, Eliot Bicknell, chairman of the Boston Wool Trade Association, declared, joining a group of nonstrikers and occasional workers in loading wool on railroad cars at warehouses.

About half of the permanent wool handlers are now working, Mr. Bicknell said.

His claims were disputed, however, by Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who is directing the strike, which was called solely over the closed-shop issue. His ranks are holding firmly, he said.

Johns Manville Unit In Nashua Votes For C. I. O. Affiliation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., July 8—John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization came out victorious in yesterday's National Labor Relations Board election among workers in the local plant of the Johns Manville Products Corporation.

The United Asbestos Workers' Union No. 5, affiliated with the C. I. O., received 283 votes, while a union recently created by Manville workers, the unaffiliated Independent Asbestos Workers' Association, received 193 votes, and two ballots were voided. These unofficial figures show that only 478 votes were cast, although 516 workers were eligible to vote. The American Federation of Labor withdrew its bid for votes shortly before the election, narrowing the field from three to two unions.

The difficulties at the Manville plant arose several months ago, when a C. I. O.-sponsored strike shut the plant for about a month. Although C. I. O. officials at that time maintained they represented more than 90 per cent of the Manville workers, the company refused to deal with union representatives, saying they had not proved their claims to representation. The workers then returned to work without recognition of the union, but appealed to the National Labor Relations Board.

C. I. O. Says It Has 18,000 Connecticut Mill Workers

More than 18,000 textile workers in Connecticut are now enrolled under the Committee for Industrial Organization, according to an announcement from the New England headquarters of the C. I. O. textile drive in Boston.

This group consists of 10,000 who recently joined the Textile Workers Organizing Committee and 8000 who belonged to the old United Textile Workers and who are changing their union charters into T. W. O. C. charters.

Contracts thus far signed in Connecticut, according to the announcement, include: Shetucket Worsted of Baltic; Cheney Silk of Manchester; Russell Manufacturing of Middletown; Palmer Brothers of New London; Princeton Rayon of Watertown; Millbrook of Yantic, and the American Velvet of Stonington.

Altogether, the T. W. O. C. has contracts with 70 firms employing 28,000 persons in New England and about 130 companies employing 138,000 persons in the entire nation, the T. W. O. C. declared.

Another Wet Move Defeated by House In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 8—Another wet move met defeat in the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday when the so-called grill-room measure was turned down in spite of a favorable report from a conference committee.

Drys opposed the measure on the assumption that it would, to their way of thinking, set up saloons in what the Liquor Commission terms "first class hotels." At the present time these first class hotels may obtain licenses to sell liquor to their guests.

During the current session of the state lawmakers there has been a noticeable tendency to defeat measures aimed at liberalizing the State's liquor laws. The defeat of the grill-room measure is just another example of this.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Boldface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Network speaker	"Lucile and Lanny"	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Organ recital	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Dan Winslow" sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; ad-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	lights; orchestra	Sport reports	Kenneth Roberts	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Music; musicale	Sport reports	Music; weather
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Grigg, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Lucrezia Bori, ...	South Sea drama	Vocal Variation	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Love and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, song	Recordings: popular music	What Would You Do?
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Recordings: popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Concert Hall: Columbia Symphony	Boy Scout Jamboree: talks and music	Yaller Hour: Robert Benchley; Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.; Adelaide Klein; Louis Armstrong; orch.	International Salon: soloist; chorus; orchestra	"Wonder Springs"
8:15 Orchestra, Paul Lo	Robin Hood Ball Con-		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 May, conductor	cert: Albert Spalding;		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45				Parade: Ray Perkins
9:00 Maj. Bowes's Hour	Alfred Wallenstein; J.	Charlie Winninger in	Farewell Address to Boy	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15 Maj. Bowes's Hour	Isaiah, conductor	"Show Boat"; soloists;	Scout Jamboree	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Maj. Bowes's Hour	Christian Endeavour	comedy sketch; Mack-	"Fitzgerald's Quiz"	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45 Maj. Bowes's Hour	award to Admiral Byrd	ern Choir; orchestra	"Music for Today"	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Your Adventure";	America's Town Meet-	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Midweek Forum"
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	ing: "Can America Re-	Burns; Mary Boland;	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30 Dramatized news	main Neutral?"; speak-	Pianohat Tone; Joseph	"Musical Revue"; vo-	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45 Dramatized news	ers' forum	Lee Tumminia; orch.	cal soloists; Henry	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundaay	Yankee News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Elder Horn Revival
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Grif Williams' Orch.	Elder Horn Revival
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Eddie Varsos's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayre's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Eddie Varsos's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayre's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Fryce	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Parade"; music	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	"Morning Melodies"
9:30 Songs; music	"Hello, Peggy"	"Dixieland Band"	Morning Carnival	Melodies; Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	"Dixieland Band"	"Charm Mirror"	'Songs of Italy"
10:00 Betty & Bob; sk.	Breen and de Rose	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 "Betty Crocker"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Lynn Sherman, songs
10:30 'Grimm's Daughter	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	The Marriage Clinic	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Magazine of the Air	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Get Thin to Music	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife; sketch	School for Wives	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	"Organ Melodies"
11:45 Real Life Stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Rhythm Parade"	"Famous Homes"	New England News
12:00 Golf from Scotland	News; Noonday Little	"Dream Days"; sketch	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	United States Marine	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Band concert	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Ruth and Bill"	Comedy sketch	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Neighbor Nell"	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 NBC piano duo	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	"Down the Avenue"	"Street Forum"
1:45 Between Bookends	Home Hour: soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	Song recital
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	British golf relay	Concert orchestra	Dance music
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Dance music
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum: talk	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Concert Hall: Krei-	NBC Radio Guild dra-	Pepper Young's Family	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Organ Melodies
3:15 ner String Quartet	matic sketch; Bolton	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital	and Middleton's "Adam	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	and Eve"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: popular	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	variety; orchestra	"Personal Column"	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 Network speaker	Club Matinee: popular	"Sophisticated Rhythm"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	variety; orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 Housing program	Popular songs	Network sport relay	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Eton Boys; quartet	"Escoria and Betty"	"Dari Dan"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	The Singing Lady	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show; so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Studio interview	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Unsual N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	Argentine Independence	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Wallace Shaw, songs	program; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	"Novelette" relay	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; talks	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Popular Serenade	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Books Carter, news	Popular variety	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Broadw'y Varieties:	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, so-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Di Pietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Harmonica ensemble	prano; Revelers Quar-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Nat Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Esplanade concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Alice Fay, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	Esplanade concert	"Wonder Strings"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Cincinnati Summer Op-	"Waltz Time"; soloists;	"Sidewalk Quiz"	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic - musical	era Association: Puc-	orchestra	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal spice;	cini's "La Boheme";	Court of Human Rela-	Symphony orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	soloists	tions; sketch	Symphony orchestra	Song recital
10:00 Mod'rn Symph'nies;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	Address, the Rev. R.	Male quartet; organ
10:15 Grofe's Orchestra	soloists; vocal trio	"First Nighter"; sketch	Anderson Jardine	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Babe Ruth, com'ts	Liedersingers: Quartet;	Hollywood gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Network program	Rise Schaller's Reviews	Sport; comment	tization; soloists; pop-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	ular orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Olympian Orchestra
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Piccadilly Music Hall";	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Dream Boat"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	variety	Hudson-De Lange Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Dream Boat"

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, July 9

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

STRENGTH

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Not a Puritan maid but a very smart Miss of 1937 in her newest DOBBS

—a beautiful straight brim felt with the new higher Puritan type crown that takes its inspiration from the 1600's. A Filene exclusive, like all the Dobbs hats in Boston—and a beautiful big shop in which to choose comfortably. This style in black, brown, navy, white and in headsizes like men's hats, $10.

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SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1845

Semi-Annual SALE

of Imported and Domestic

Furnishings for MEN

Beginning Tuesday, July 6

Odd Lots at Greatly Reduced Prices

Neckwear — Were $1.00 to $3.00 — Now $ .75 to $2.15
Shirts — Were $3.00 to $4.50 — Now $2.15 to $3.25
Pajamas — Were $2.50 to $15.00 — Now $1.95 to $12.00
Lisle Hose — Were $1.00 to $3.00 — Now $ .75 to $2.15
Wool Hose — Were $1.50 to $3.00 — Now $1.15 to $2.15
Beach Robes — Were $6.00 to $15.00 — Now $4.75 to $11.75
Flannel Robes — Were $12.00 to $20.00 — Now $ 9.00 to $15.00

Various Odd Lots and Broken Sizes at Greatly Reduced Prices

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC.

24 PROVINCE STREET, BOSTON

What's Going On in the Arts

"Chu Chin Chow"

A British film extravaganza, "Chu Chin Chow," is offered on the new bill at the Fine Arts Theater. Based on the London stage spectacle by Oscar Asche which ran through a greater part of the World War period, it brings a musical comedy version of "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves" to the screen, with Anna May Wong, the Chinese actress, in a leading rôle. Measured by the Hollywood film musical today this importation is slow-paced and rather too much clings to photographing tableaux characteristic of the stage rather than of the screen at its most flexible. However, there is much to enjoy in the spectacular effects and in the robust characterization of Ali Baba by the music hall comedian, George Robey. Fritz Kortner carries off a dramatic role with an air. Also on the bill is "Men on Ships," a short showing sailors all over the world. "Utah Picture Book" is a technicolor film made in the canyon country.

South Station Theater

On the new program of shorts at the South Station Theater beginning tomorrow will be a Smith and Dale comedy, several reels of pictures made in the jungle, the latest newsreels, a sport feature, a color cartoon, "Mother Hen's holiday;" a Florida scenic trip, and several musical films.

Jerome Cowan, Harriet Hilliard and William Brady in "New Faces of 1937," Which Is Continuing for Another Week at the Keith Memorial

Railroad Beginnings Stand Marked in Granite

Transporting weight shown aim of original line, by traces to be seen at Quincy, Mass., quarries —Draft animal going at smart walk recalled as early ideal of speed.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass.—The beginnings of the present American railroad system may still be found at Quincy and are the object of frequent visits from interested tourists.

It is easy to forget the humble start railroads had in America, when they are progressing rapidly in speed and comfort and making strides in streamlining and air-conditioning. By plain surviving evidence, however, the first railroad in America was built a few miles south of Boston, being designed to haul granite from the quarries in Quincy to a wharf on the Neponset River. The necessity of obtaining an ample supply of material for Bunker Hill Monument was the immediate cause of the construction of the railway. The route from the head of navigation to where the rock lay was fortunately very level, except for a slight grade up to the scene of the quarrying. Because of this condition of the land, the builders of the monument at first considered digging a canal; but some unrecorded decision forced them to begin the method of transportation that eventually was to supersede canals altogether.

The Granite Railway, as it was named, cost over $50,000—a very substantial figure for the early part of the nineteenth century. The roadbed was made of crushed granite; the sleepers were of stone, laid about 8 feet apart. The wooden rails were 12 inches high, on which were placed iron plates, to withstand friction. The cars were very heavily fabricated, to transport adequately the granite blocks; and of course the motive power was the horse. These early builders were so thorough in their work that, over a period of many years, the road needed very little upkeep.

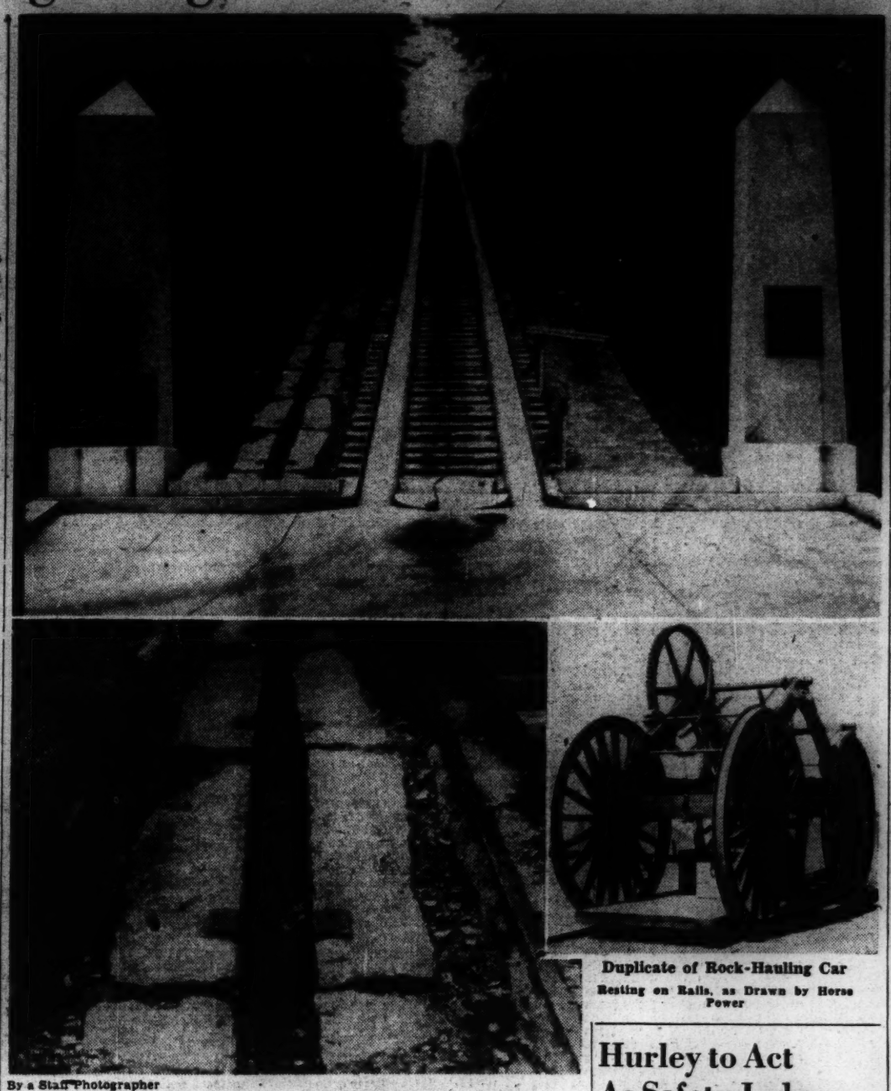
Today, when trains are given names such as Comet and Zephyr, and travel a mile a minute, it is interesting to read that the Boston Daily Advertiser wrote in 1826, a few days after the road was completed:

"The horse moved at ease in a fast walk."

The Granite Railway soon became a Mecca for visitors and students from many distant points. But New Englanders were reluctant to admit the possibilities of such a contrivance; and many arguments against it were advanced. Even Daniel Webster hazarded the opinion that the presence of frost on the rails in the winter would be an insurmountable obstacle in the development of railroads.

Most of the credit for the Granite Railway belongs to Solomon Willard, designer of the monument, to Gridley Bryant, inventor of the railway and the cars, and to Thomas H. Perkins, financier of the project.

Today, one may stroll along the old roadbed and note granite sleepers and rusty iron spikes which remain. Or one may walk along the wharf where the stone was loaded into scows to be towed to Boston. There, on the crumbling wharf, it is easy to see, in fancy, blocks for pillars and pediments being carried away to support and adorn some edifice. But this particular railroad declined with the industry which brought about its invention; for there is little demand for ponderous granite in this age of glass and steel.



Duplicate of Rock-Hauling Car Resting on Rails, as Drawn by Horse Power

By a Staff Photographer

Early and Later Forms of Incline

Upper—Straight-Away Construction at Left; Sleeper Method at Right. Lower—Section of First Style of Track-Laying

FHA Puts Brakes On Move to Boom New Subdivisions

The Federal Housing Administration—organized to help wage-earners build and own their own homes—today warned against further subdivision of land until the present stock of lots is utilized.

This warning was issued by Frederick M. Babcock, director of the FHA's underwriting division in Washington, D. C., through John F. Malley, state administrator.

According to Mr. Babcock, figures compiled by the FHA show that at the rate new homes are being bought, the present stock of residential building lots created during the last building boom will be sufficient to meet needs of normal city growth for the next two or three decades.

The FHA, therefore, Mr. Babcock declared, is proceeding cautiously in acceptance of loans in new neighborhoods, particularly in cities where subdivision development progressed too rapidly during the 1920's.

In many centers, he added, developers are being required to show that their projects are ripe for development. The FHA, which only approves loans and does not lend money itself, is exercising greater caution than ever in putting its signature to loans.

In this manner, he said, the FHA is attempting to discourage premature development of new neighborhoods and to encourage orderly and logical city growth. It is hoped, he concluded, that these precautions will to a large degree prevent overproduction of residential lots.

Governor Tightens Connecticut Purse Strings

(Continued From Page 9)

the dealers and representatives of the farmers.

Thus for a time at least Connecticut farmers averted the threatened expansion of the Connecticut milkshed, now limited practically to the state. Frankly some of their leaders said they had been unwilling to fight the dealers' demand for more "spread" because of the experience of the Boston market last winter when a dealer-producer fight smashed the farmers' price.

Minimum Wage Upheld

Attorney General Edward J. Daly has declared that in his opinion Connecticut's minimum wage law is constitutional and, in the light of the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the State of Washington case, would be upheld in a court test.

Mr. Daly's opinion cleared the tracks for State Labor Commissioner Joseph M. Tone in fixing minimum wages for women and minors. The Connecticut law, enacted in 1933, has been little used because of doubt as to its constitutionality. The 1937 session gave Commissioner Tone money to set up a bureau to handle minimum wage questions and preliminary investigations have been started in one or two industries where there has been complaint.

Although the Connecticut law says nothing about the cost of living as a standard for setting minimum wages, Attorney General Daly advised that the cost of living may be taken into consideration in fixing rates. The law is based on a fair return for services rendered but the State's legal adviser held that it was logical to inquire into what was needed to maintain decent living conditions in determining what was a fair return.

Drunken Drivers Warned

Drunken automobile drivers faced sterner rule from the Motor Vehicles Department. Commissioner Michael A. Connor announced that hereafter anyone convicted of drunken driving will have his operator's license suspended for six months. The department will not even consider an application for a hearing until the six months have passed. If the driver loses his job because he cannot drive that is his hard luck.

Heretofore it has been department policy to grant hearings after a three months' suspension and, if circumstances seemed to warrant leniency, to restore the license under some restrictions. The General Assembly adopted, and Governor Cross vetoed because of technical conflict with other laws, a bill requiring six months' suspension in every case. Colonel Connor in announcing that he would follow this policy anyway, said he was convinced the assembly intended to make the rules more stringent against drunken drivers.

'White Collar' Union Off

Efforts to organize the insurance workers of Hartford in a white collar C. I. O. union apparently came to nothing. A meeting of insurance workers to discuss wages and conditions of employment was cancelled after workers expressed fear they would be "listed" by their employers if they attended.

Judges Go to Sea

Five Connecticut Superior Court judges made an item of vacation news when they chartered a two-masted schooner, hired the captain and the cook, and set out on a cruise along the shore. They would, they said, "do all the dirty work," as they sailed from Essex on the True Love II.

Gift to Hartford Library

Hartford's public library received $312,000 for a building fund from the State Sculpture Commission, trustees of the Burr Memorial Fund. The money had been held in trust for several years to build a fountain on the State Capitol grounds or for some other use that the commission should decide was better for the city. It was the gift of Ella Burr McManus, daughter of Alfred E. Burr, for 60 years the editor of the Hartford Times.

Writers

(Continued from Page 9)

series is "Old Newbury Tales," published within the last month and its first edition already almost exhausted. The town of Newburyport has purchased 450 copies for use in its grammar schools.

A similar series has been started for adult reading, the first book in this group being a "History of Auburn," with local civic groups supporting it.

Two other recent publications of the Massachusetts literary project are "A Selective and Critical Bibliography of Horace Mann," a contribution to the centennial of the birth of the great educator, and the "Cape Cod Pilot," which brought praise from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter to Henry G. Alsberg, national director of the writers project.

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote Mr. Alberg she intended to use the "Pilot" to find her way from place to place during her projected visit to that section this summer.

Electric Shaver Maker Restrained

HARTFORD, Conn., July 8 (AP)—Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas enjoined the General Shaver Corporation of Bridgeport today from manufacturing its Remington electric shaver.

A preliminary injunction, issued in connection with a patent suit brought by the Lektro Shave Corporation of New Jersey, also restrains the Bridgeport firm from distributing, advertising, exploiting or selling the device. It is effective during the pendency of the litigation.

Dewing Drops Vice Cases

DEDHAM, Mass., July 8 (AP)—District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing today dropped prosecution of several indictments growing out of Brookline's recent vice probe.

Mr. Dewing said he had ceased action because of acquittal of a Brookline police officer on bribe charges in connection with the same case, and because of "the great expense" of seeking convictions.

Concerts to Open On the Esplanade

With Arthur Fiedler again conducting, the Esplanade concerts by musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra will enter their ninth season tonight in the shell beside the Charles river at the foot of Mt. Vernon street.

For the next four weeks, at 8.30 every night except Saturdays, the players making up at least half of the noted Symphony Orchestra will continue the programs which have brought them an audience estimated to have reached 2,000,000 in the past eight years.

The management of the concerts calls attention to the fact that these musical programs are financed entirely by contributions. Twenty coin boxes have been placed in the area around the shell for voluntary offerings. It has been estimated that the season's total collections from this service amount to about $3000. This is sufficient to pay expenses for only one week.

Conductor Fiedler, through advance solicitation, now has enough on hand to guarantee the first week's concerts. Nine thousand dollars remain to be raised. Contributions may be mailed the Esplanade Concerts Fund, in care of the Merchants National Bank of Boston.

President Reviews Boy Scout Troops From New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 8 — New England Boy Scouts were reviewed by President Roosevelt today as they stood banked eight deep along the curb of Constitution Avenue, near the Navy Department buildings. Each New England troop, as the presidential automobile passed between ranks of the thousands of boys here for the National Boy Scout Jamboree, displayed its troop flag and an American flag. In addition, flags of the six New England States were flown.

Section D Scouts from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island were stationed by Constitution Avenue and Seventeenth Street, with orders to keep a traffic lane open through Seventeenth Street across the avenue. They were by the end of the Navy Building and almost across the street from the Pan-American Building.

Section E boys from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont were stationed by Constitution avenue near Virginia avenue, almost next to section D in the direction of the Lincoln Memorial.

A Massachusetts Scout, John Hayes of Worcester, saw more of President Roosevelt yesterday than do some members of Congress after a year in Washington. The Worcester boy had a seat in a press car attending the President on his informal review of the camps following the all-star baseball game. He was the only Scout so honored, the press cars otherwise being filled with newspaper men. John stood near the President as he talked with Scout leaders at various points and was included in news reels taken of the event. He is an editor of the Jamboree Journal.

Last night many New England scouts attended an arena show put on by midwestern scouts. Many are visiting Annapolis, Md., and other points out of town.

Autograph hunting is taking on an an international aspect at Jamboree City. Signatures of foreign scouts are highly prized. Two New England leaders in this search are Gordon Hart of Wethersfield, Conn., who has on his pack signatures of scouts from Siam, Holland, Mexico, Sweden, Chile, Lithuania and the Bahamas, and Salvador Merola of Bridgeport, Conn., with signatures from Hawaiian, French, Polish, Chilean, English and Irish scouts.

Drinking Drivers Lose 670 Licenses

Driving after drinking cost 670 persons their operating licenses in June, indicating to Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, that either the police were more active against liquor or else more drivers of motor vehicles were mixing drink and driving.

Of the 3925 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended in June, liquor was well up in second place among the menaces to safety topped by speeding. A total of 763 lost their driving privileges for going too fast for conditions. And despite the law requiring the inspection of equipment, 322 driving licenses were suspended for improper headlights, 315 for bad brakes and 228 for poor equipment of another sort.

Insurance cancellations lost the licenses for 2310 other drivers. The month set a record for the apprehension of those who take the driving wheel after imbibing intoxicants.

Hurley to Act As Safety Judge

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today accepted the appointment of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts as judge in a six-months' contest for highway safety in which $2000 worth of prizes will be given by local merchants and 1500 truck owners to the safest of 20,000 Massachusetts truck drivers entered in the competition.

The Governor accepted the honor when asked today by a group of Truck Club officials, following which he declared it was a privilege to "cooperate in any such venture that is bound to insure greater safety on the highways." As part of the competition, each driver will be asked to submit a 500-word composition describing some incident of carelessness seen by him during the contest. In this way, it is hoped to collect some valuable data on the habits of motorists.

Others who will serve as judges are Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; James L. Sullivan, automobile editor of the Boston Globe; Francis J. DeCelles, Insurance Commissioner.

Time Bomb Placed In Theater, Scene Of Labor Trouble

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8 (AP)—A cleverly constructed time bomb connected with eight sticks of dynamite was discovered in the ladies' washroom of the Colonial theater on Thames street, here, last night by Mrs. Alice Sherman, housecleaner at the theater, who thought it was a black cat.

The bomb, which was built around a popular dollar watch, had been timed to explode at 4 o'clock, but, fortunately, the watch had run down.

The theater, which is leased to the E. M. Loew group, has been the scene of labor troubles for two years, as the motion picture operators there are members of the interstate alliance.

The theater has been picketed by members of Local 309, International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Empoyees, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, for the past two years. Last fall, a stench bomb was exploded in the theater during an evening show.

Newport police this morning were checking the dynamite to see if it was part of the 80 sticks stolen from the Peckham Brothers quarry in Middletown on May 1.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Ile de France	July 9 Plymouth	July 15	July 8 8:00 pm	July 9 8:00 am
Georgic	July 15 Southampton	July 16	July 9 8:00 pm	July 10 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle July 17		July 13 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	July 20	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 15 4:00 pm	July 15 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	July 30	July 16 4:00 pm	July 16 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	July 22	July 17 4:00 pm	July 16 8:00 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Stop at Sage-Allen's for S. S. PIERCE Food Delicacies

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FLANNEL SLACKS . . . $15.00 up
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and you will be immediately connected with Jean Sawyer (our personal shopper) without any cost to you.

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Reductions up to 40% throughout the store.
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MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING SALE begins
FRIDAY—JULY 9TH—9 A. M.
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW THIS SEASON CLOTHING
$32.50 SUITS $26 WITH 2 TROUSERS
$30 "COLLEGE HALL" SUITS $19
$35 SUITS $28 WITH 2 TROUSERS
"Adam" Sailor Straws—Now $1.49 Genuine Panamas—$2.89
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151 Main Street • NEW BRITAIN • Next to Strand Theatre

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Cold Buffet Luncheon and Dinner
PRIX FIXE 85c Select from great variety and go back for more.
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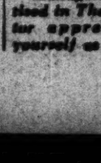
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Accommodations for parties.
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,600,670
1937 vol. to date 2,241,490,725
1936 vol. to date 2,622,509,290

Steels, Utilities And Rubbers Rise In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—More profit selling clouded the stock market picture today although many issues were able to absorb offerings without great difficulty. Moderate losses and gains were about evenly divided near the final hour. The trading pace was exceptionally slow after a fast opening. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

U. S. Steel led the steel division on a forward jump around noon but slipped later, along with others.

Up as much as a point or so at the best, although giving ground in the latter part of the session, were Wheeling Steel, Republic, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, Deere, Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, American Smelting, American Can, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., and Union Carbide.

Net to lower were Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, du Pont, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific and Great Northern.

Expectation that terms of the proposed merger between Chesapeake Corp. and Alleghany Corp. would be made public, probably later in the day, brought a rally in stocks of these companies and gave a sharp lift to Alleghany bonds.

A spurt in Alleghany Corporation loans enlivened bond dealings today as most issues settled into a narrow course following a broad mid-year rally.

Apparently in anticipation of impending announcement of consolidation terms with Chesapeake Corporation, the Alleghany 5s of 1950, stamped, rose more than 4 points and the unstamped issues jumped about 6 at one time in heavy trading.

Most United States Treasury issues ranged a little higher. Best grade corporation loans also held up firmly on revival in buying from investment sources.

Up moderately as the advance slowed were Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s, International Telephone 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, National Dairy 3¾s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

A few issues yielded for small losses, including International Paper 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Remington Rand 4¼s.

Most foreign loans trod an even path.

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—Selling activities increased a little in the curb market today following a further advance in early trading.

Small gains were held by Electric Bond & Share, American Light & Traction, Gulf Oil, and Cord Corp. American Cyanamid "B," Creole Petroleum and Cosden were a trifle lower.

Wheat Prices React; Corn at New High

CHICAGO, July 8 (AP)—Record-breaking receipts of newly harvested domestic wheat did much late today to cause price reactions and at times more than offset bullish sentiment aroused by Canadian crop damage reports.

New high-price records for the season were recorded in the corn market today owing to shortage of offerings.

Rallying at the close, wheat was ⅞-1¼ above yesterdays finish, July 1.24¼-¾, Sept. 1.25⅝-⅞, corn ⅝-2⅜ up, July 1.28¼, Sept. 1.15½-⅝, and oats unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Dividend Declarations

Liquidating

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Rec.
Skinner Organ Co.	15c	..	July 1	June 25

Increased

Corporate Investors, Ltd.	$1.62½	Q	Aug. 16	July 31

Extra

All-Penn Oil & Gas	1c	..	July 15	July 10
Amer Reserves Insur. Co. (N. Y.)	25c	..	Aug. 2	July 15
N. Y. Merchandise	10c	..	Aug. 2	July 20
U Pac Ins (Seattle)	$6		June 29	June 28

Initial

Midwest Piping & Supply Co., Inc.	15c	..	July 15	July 7
Do	15c		July 15	July 7
Nati Funding Corp pf A	87½c	Q	June 21	May 31
Silex Co. (Hartford, Conn.)	25c	..	Aug. 10	July 31

Irregular

Penn Salt Mfg	$2	..	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Phelps-Dodge	45c	..	Sep. 10	Aug. 20

Interim

Sunray Oil Corp	10c	..	Aug. 20	July 20

Regular

All-Penn Oil & Gas Co	10c	Q	July 15	July 10
Am Alliance Ins	25c	Q	July 15	July 8
Am Asphalt Roof Corp.	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
American Chicle Co	$1	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Am General Equities Inc	1½c	Q	July 15	July 9
Am Reserve Insurance Co (N Y)	50c	S	Aug. 2	July 15
Asbestos Mfg Co. pf	$1.40			
Atlas Powder Co pf	35c	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Bank of Calif N A	$1.25	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Blue Ridge Corp pf	$2.50	Q	July 15	July 9
Chase Nat Bk	70c	S	Aug. 2	July 5
Corn Exch Bk Tr	75c	Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Creason Con Gold Min & Mill Co	4c	..	June 28	June 28
Deposit Ins Sha. A	7½c	..	Aug. 2	July 1
Do B	7c	..	Aug. 2	July 1
Electric & Musical Industries, Ltd.	6%	pf		
First Natl Bk (Malden, Mass)	3½	S	July 15	June 30
Do	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 6
Great Am Ins Co	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Interstate Depl Stores pf	25c	Q	July 15	July 5
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	$1.75	Q	July 31	July 19
Mfg Trading Corp (Del)	$1.50	..	July 7	July 7
Maytag Co pf	$1.50	..	July 20	July 15
Do	$1.50	Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Do, $3 pf	75c	Q	Aug. 2	July 16
Nat Guar & Fin (Sp)	6%	cum	conv	pf
N Y Merchandise	37½c	Q	July 1	June 25
N Carolina RR Co	50c	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Pfd	$3.50	S	Aug. 1	July 21
Perry-Pay Co	$1	..	July 6	June 30
Portland RR Co	$2.50	S	Aug. 2	July 15
Procter & Gamble Co	50c	Q	Aug. 14	July 23
Rex Hide, Inc	20c		June 15	..
Rochester Am Ins	25c	Q	July 15	July 6
Springfield Gas Lt	25c	Q	July 15	July 2
Taggart Corp pf	$3.50	62½c	Q	July 1	June 19

National Broadcasting Co.

NEW YORK—National Broadcasting Company's gross network revenue for June amounted to $3,003,387, against $2,323,484 a year ago, an increase of 29.3 per cent. For the first six months gross revenue was $19,948,107, an increase of 24.2 per cent over the like 1936 period.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.00a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jul 7
64½	63¾	Acme Sti (4)	-	75	75	75	Jul 7
23¾	18	Adams Exp (.30g)	10	18¾	17¾	18½	..
39¾	23¾	Adams-Millis (3)	2	24	23¾	23¾	Jul 7
36	28	Addressog (.80g)	1	30	30	30	..
4¾	2	Advance Rumel	1	3½	3½	3½	..
80½	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	72	71¾	72	..
5½	3½	Air-Way El Ap	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	*2	15¾	15½	15½	+ ¼
59¾	39½	Alleghany	212	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
50½	32	Alleg pf xw	9	43½	39¾	42	+3
69¾	44½	Alleg pf $30 ww	28	64¾	61	64¼	+2½
80	36	Alleg pf $40 ww	6	43½	40	43½	+4½
45¾	30	Alleg pr pf	11	43¼	39	41¾	+3¼
27¾	17¾	Allegheny Steel (.80g)	3	36½	36	36½	+ ½
258½	218	Allen Indust (1)	2	18	18	18	Jul 7
33½	20	Al Chem & Dye (6)	*2	227½	227	227½	..
23½	18	Allied Mills (2g)	10	22½	22	22¾	+ ⅝
21¾	15	Allied Stra (.20a)	14	18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ⅛
85	74	Allied St pf (6)	2	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1¼
63½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	30	60½	60	60½	+ ⅝
36¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	28¼	28½	28¼	..
6¾	4¼	Amal Lea	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
53¾	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	37	37	37	Jun 29
116¾	80	Amerada (2)	7	90¾	90¼	90½	+ ⅝
103½	83	Am Ag Ch Del(2½g)	5	94	92	94	+2
47¾	30½	Am Bk Note (½g)	4	32½	32½	33¼	— ¼
89¾	87¼	Am Brk Shoe(1¾g)	4	64	63½	64	Jul 7
128	90¼	Am Can (4a)	11	102¾	101½	101½	+ ⅛
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	158½	156¼	156¾	+ ¾
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	4	52½	52	52	..
104¼	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	82½	82½	82¾	+1
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	36	32¼	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
148	118	Am Ch&O pf (5)	3	141	141	141	..
100	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	+1½
23¾	12¾	Am Colortype	1	18½	18½	18½	..
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alco	2	22½	22½	22¾	— ⅝
33¾	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
13½	8¾	Am Encaus Til	31	9¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am Ex For Pow	45	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
58¾	37	Am Ex FP $6 pf	2	42¾	41½	42¾	Jul 7
68¾	45	Am Ex FP $7 pf	16	54½	52¾	54½	+1⅛
38½	18½	Am Ex FP $pf	21	25¼	24	24½	+ ¼
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	Jul 7
11¼	5½	Am Hide & Leh	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
55¾	38¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	3	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 7
53¾	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	4	43	42	42	Jun 30
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	3	3	3	Jul 7
27¾	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	11	23¾	23	23¾	Jul 7
17¾	13¼	Am Internat	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
58½	37	Am Loco	10	42½	42	42	+ ¼
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	3	106	106	106	+ ⅛
29¾	18¾	Am M & Pdy (½g)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	..
13¾	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	..
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	5	50¾	50	50¾	— ⅝
129½	113	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	31	9¾	9¾	10	+ ⅛
87½	49½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	61	60	61	+2
72½	40¾	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	8	53	52½	53	+ ¾
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	27	21¾	20½	21¾	— ⅝
48¾	31¾	Am Roll M (1.10g)	43	37½	36½	37¼	+ ¾
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	3	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
30	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	8	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
108¾	79¾	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	24	91	89	91	+ ⅝
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141¾	141¾	141¾	Jul 7
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	55	55	55	+1
73¼	48¾	Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	23	57¼	56½	56¾	— ⅛
26½	15¾	Am Stores (1¼g)	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
56¾	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1
143¾	124½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	Jul 7
25½	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jul 1
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	168¾	168	168	—1¾
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	5	166	166	166	—1
99¾	74½	Am Tob B (5)	10	78½	78½	78½	..
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	21	79¾	78½	79	— ¾
20½	11¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	31	14¼	13⅝	14¼	+ ½
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14¾	7¾	Am Woolen	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	17	62	60¾	62	+1¾
20	6¾	Am Zinc L&S	58	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	..
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	12	51	50¾	50¾	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	85	56½	55¾	56½	+ ½
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	79	79	79	— ¾
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	4	22½	22	22	..
37½	18	Andes Cop	2	21	20	21	Jul 2
10¾	8½	A P W Paper	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108½	108¾	108½	+ ¼
13¾	7	Armn Ill (.35g)	39	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Armn Ill pr pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Jul 6
126	96	Armn Ill pf (7)	1	102	102	102	—1
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	111	58½	57½	57¾	—1¾
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
17¾	8¾	Artloom	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
24¾	15¾	Assd Dry Gds	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Assoc Inv (3)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 25
70¾	60½	Atch T&SF (2g)	21	82½	81¼	82½	+1
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	4	97¾	97½	97½	+1½
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	6	52¾	51½	52	..
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 7
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	10	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅜
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	14	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
52¾	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	50½	50½	50½	..
94	68½	Atlas Powder (1½g)	4	70¾	70	70¾	+ ¼
18¼	11¾	Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	12	11¾	12	Jul 6
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	8	17	16¾	17	..
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	7	6½	6¼	6¼	..
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	36	7⅝	7¼	7¼	..

—B—

11¾	4¾	Baldwin Loco	31	6½	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
10½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	68	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅜
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	86	87½	Jul 7
40½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	46	29¾	28¾	29½	— ⅛
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	4	34	33¼	33¼	— ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 7
43¾	27¾	Barber Co (¼g)	17	32½	31½	31½	..
32	22	Barker Bros	5	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	22	27½	26¾	27	+ ⅛
20¼	13¾	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	3	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	23	23	23	..
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	110½	110¼	110½	Jun 28
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	10	13¾	12½	12¾	Jul 7
87	84	Belg Nfr pf (3.50e)	1	86½	86½	86½	ex y18
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (½g)	6	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
23¾	20¾	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	3	21¾	21¼	21¼	..
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	52¾	52¾	52¾	+2¾
105½	73	Beth Sti (1g)	98	91½	89¾	91½	+1¾
129½	108	Beth Sti 7%pf (7)	6	118	118	118	..
89¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	63½	53½	53½	Jul 7
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	6	29¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	5	34½	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	46	33	31¾	33	+ ⅝
48¾	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	17	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
47	38½	Borg-Warner (3)	21	45⅜	44¾	45½	— ⅜
15¾	8¾	Boston & Me	4	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jul 7
23¾	15	Botany C M A	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 6
59¾	39¼	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	32	18½	17¾	18½	— ⅛
53½	41¾	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	3	43	42	43¼	+ ½
47	39¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	43	42	43	+ ⅛
8	2¾	Bristol-My (2.40a)	6	40	40	40	+ ⅝
38½	15½	Bklyn & Qu T	4	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn & Q T pf	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-Man T (3½g)	24	22	21¾	21¾	..
52¾	26½	Bklyn Un G (2.50g)	9	39	39	39	— ⅝
50	42½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	Jul 7
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	8	18¾	18	18	— ⅝
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	19	18¾	17½	18¾	+ ⅛
14¾	7½	Budd Mfg	98	9¼	9	9¼	..
58	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	68	68	68	..
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8½	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	8	34¼	34¼	34½	— ⅛
65¼	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	35	57	54½	56¾	+1⅝
35¾	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	14	28	24¾	24¾	— ½
11¾	4½	Bush Term	39	15	9	9	..
18¼	12¾	Butler Bros (.60)	7	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	10	30¾	30¼	30½	— ½
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	23	6¼	6	6¼	..
33¾	17½	Byers Co	10	23¼	21½	22¼	— ¾
34¾	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	6	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛

—C—

48¼	35½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	37	36½	37	Jul 7
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 7
38	23¼	Callahan Z-Ld	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	10	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
37¾	24	Campbell Wy (1)	10	30½	28	28¾	+ ⅛
38½	23½	Can D G Ale	21	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	85	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
18½	12¾	Cannon Mills (1g)	3	45	45	45	Jun 28
35¾	30	Carpenter Sti (1.35g)	9	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ¼
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.30g)	10	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (12)	5	166	166	166	—1¾
100	85	Caterpil Tract (3)	10	94	92	92	— ¾
105	104¼	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104½	Jun 29
41¼	26¾	Celanese (1½g)	35	38¾	38	38⅝	+ ⅛
115	104½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jul 7
48¾	36½	Celotex (.40g)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
70¼	50	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	53½	53½	53½	Jul 7
12¾	6½	Cent Pdy	27	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	6	29	28½	28¾	Jul 6
34¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	58	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.20g)	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
86¾	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	19	71¾	69	71½	+1¾
23¾	11½	Certain-teed	9	14½	14	14	..
63¾	35½	Champ P & P (3)	2	59½	59½	59½	— ½
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16½	16½	16½	Jul 6
68¾	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.50a)	84	67¼	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 7
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	32	70½	70	70½	+ ¼
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	8½	8½	8½	..
6¾	3	Chi & NW	33	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
6	2	Chi Gt West	6	3¾	3½	3½	..
18¼	8¾	Chi Gt W pf	7	13¾	11¾	12½	+ ¾
32	4¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
3¼	1¾	Chi M StP & P	3	3	3	3	..
7¼	3¼	Chi M StP & P pf	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	1	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
41	26	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	7	3¼	3½	3½	..
8¾	3½	Chi R I & P 6% pf	14	5	5	5	Jul 7
10½	4½	Chi R I & P 7% pf	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	16	16	16	+1
15¾	10¼	Chick Cot Oil	9	14	14	14	..
15¾	9¼	Childs Co	9	11¼	11	11	..

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
118¾	94	Chrysler (3½g)	52	100¾	104½	103¾	—1
21¾	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	7	18½	18½	18½	..
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	8	7½	7½	7½	..
40¼	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	39	38¾	39¾	— ⅝
44¾	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	2	40½	40	40½	— ½
28¼	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	33	27¾	26¾	27¾	+ ¼
170½	152½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	160	156½	156½	Jul 7
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	66	66	66	+ ¼
25¾	17½	Colgate-Palm (½)	17	19¾	18¾	20	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 7
63¾	47½	Coli & Alk (2a)	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅛
51½	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	5	37¾	37¼	37¼	Jul 7
30½	10	Colum Gas& (.20g)	85	13	13¾	13	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum Gas& pf A (6)	4	85	85	85	+ ⅝
39½	29½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	31¼	31	31	Jul 7
46½	38½	Colum Pict pf (2½)	1	43	43	43	Jul 6
129¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	2	130¾	130¾	130¾	..
60¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 7
80¼	63¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	17	85½	85	85	— ½
120	103	Coml I T cv pf (4½)	1	107	107	107	Jun 30
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	12	14¾	14¾	14½	..
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	112	3	3⅜	3¼	..
78¾	46	Comwlth & Sou pf (3)	2	83	83	83	..
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 2
45¾	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	8	37½	37½	37½	..
19¼	13¼	Congress Cig	2	13	12	13	+ ⅛
33¾	19¾	Cons Air Corp	6	25¾	25¼	25½	— ⅛
18¾	8¾	Cons Cigar	2	12	11¼	11¼	+1
43¾	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	30	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ⅛
102	90½	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	102¾	102½	102¾	— ¾
8¾	2½	Cons Film	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	8	13	12	13	+ ⅛
13½	9¼	Cons Laundries	6	10¾	10	10¾	Jul 7
17¾	14½	Cons Oil (.60a)	40	16½	16	16	— ⅜
105¾	104¾	Cons Oil 85 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10⅜	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	6	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cons Text	23	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
37¾	30¾	Container Cp (1.20)	16	30	29½	30¾	+ ⅛
27¾	18½	Cont Bak A	36	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Bak B	56	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92	92	92	+4
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	31	56¾	56½	56¾	..
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	3	19¾	19¾

Business and Industry

Cotton Goes Up $1 a Bale on Government's Acreage Estimate

Commerce and Finance

Fisc Status Seen More Speculative Than Is Apparent

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street students of the fisc are inclined to see behind the present favorable figures a considerably more speculative position than appears on the surface.

In the first place the deficit reported on this page last Friday was slightly worse than previous estimates, each of which was worse than the one before. The final deficit was actually reported at $2,707,000,000, but this ignored $300,000,000 of statutory debt retirement. Hence the true figure for comparison should be $3,007,000,000. This compares with preliminary estimates as follows:

	Deficit Including Statutory Debt Retirement (000)
Budget estimate, January, 1936	$1,096,000
Interim estimate, September, 1936	2,097,000
Budget estimate, January, 1937	2,653,000
Interim estimate, April, 1937	2,862,000
Actual	3,007,000

True and Apparent Deficits

In addition, it is felt that the heavy decrease in the deficit below that of last year is due only to the bookkeeping method by which the bulk of the bonus payments, which were actually made during the past fiscal year, were charged against the previous year.

The following table shows how the deficits have run in recent years including the bonus, and excluding the bonus:

	Annual Deficits, (000,000) Including Bonus	Excluding Bonus
1936-1937	$3007	2450
1935-1936	4764	3091
1934-1935	3575	3575

Moreover recent and previous years' deficits have been stated officially without allowance for capital items—i.e. loans by the R. F. C., C. C. C., etc., to railroads, banks, farmers, etc. These loans increased the deficit in the lean years, and their repayment artificially narrows it now. While not all these loans are good loans, the following is a very rough effort to disentangle them from the true deficit. (in $1,000,000's)

	Officially Reported Deficit	Deficit after allowance for sound loans and their repayment (and for bonus)
1936-1937	3,007	2,915
1935-1936	4,764	3,260
1934-1935	3,575	3,238
1933-1934	3,990	2,375
1932-1933	3,148	2,163
1931-1932	903	*128

*Surplus

Moreover, whatever actual or apparent shrinkage in the deficit has occurred in recent years has been effected solely by an increase in tax rates, taxable sources and tax revenues. Expenditures, contrary to the theory of the "compensated economy" in which the Government increases its spending in hard times and tapers it in good times, have increased steadily. After cutting out the bonus payments, and the making and recovery of good loans, the actual expenditures of the Federal Government has increased as follows:

1937-1938 (estimated)	$7,900,000,000
1936-1937	8,014,000,000
1935-1936	7,276,000,000
1934-1935	7,139,000,000
1933-1934	5,490,000,000
1932-1933	4,158,000,000
1931-1932	4,123,000,000

Fisc on 'Fair Weather' Basis

Superficially the fisc is in a very favorable position. For, despite the small deficit estimated next year, Social Security payments will more than offset this and presumably free the Treasury from any further need of borrowing, enabling it instead to retire several hundred million dollars of its outstanding debt.

However, several evidences are seen that the fisc is gambling more heavily than ever before on perpetual prosperity in much the same way that margin traders gambled on the continuance of the prosperity of the late twenties. These evidences are as follows:

(1) Government expenditures increase easily but contract with difficulty. They operate somewhat as on a ratchet. They have been stepped up from the $4,000,000,000 level which prevailed in the twenties to double that figure and will be reduced only with great difficulty. If hard times come, they will not suffer reduction at all, though the first years of depression are invariably marked by herculean efforts toward a balanced budget. They will be increased from the $8,000,000,000 level.

(2) Government revenues still depend largely on the income tax, which notoriously contracts in hard times. Between 1929-1930 and the bottom of the depression income tax revenues fell 66 per cent, from $2,400,000,000 to $800,000,000.

(3) The income tax revenues have been made even more sensitive to the level of business activity by the inclusion of (a) the capital gains tax, and (b) the tax on undivided corporate profits—both fair-weather taxes.

Reliance on Fisc Unwise

(4) Revenues from the pay roll tax for unemployment relief, which will bring the Treasury, via the states, some $700,000,000 in 1937 for investment in government securities, will swiftly change to the other side of the ledger in case of business recession; for then the states will not only use their revenues to care for their unemployed but call on their "reserves" with the Treasury, which will mean that the Treasury will have to borrow the money.

(5) The principle that the fisc should tide needy debtors over hard times, set in motion by former President Hoover, has expanded enormously and certainly will be invoked if hard times come again, particularly as a result of the adverse effect on sound corporate finance of the undivided profits tax, and of extensive federal commitments in such things as the Federal Deposit Insurance, Federal Home Loan Banks, etc.

In this connection the difficulties of the French Government are seen as significant. The outstanding difference between the French and the American financial situation during and since the depression has been the superior position of the American fisc, due in considerable part to the substantial retirements effected during the nineteen twenties. France, on the other hand, entered the depression with a budget which had been balanced only four years in a generation, and French capital is still chary of repatriation until the French fisc is put into better shape.

75 Cement Firms Charged With Being A Trust by the FTC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Cement Institute, its officers and 75 cement manufacturing companies which produce at least 95 per cent of the cement made in this country have been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with a nation-wide system of price maintenance, which retards recovery, adds to taxation and impairs the effectiveness of emergency legislation.

The complaint said that the prices resulting from the combination are so high that the small volume of cement imported from Belgium and Denmark may be sold in certain seaboard centers after payment of tariffs at prices lower than the delivered prices of the cement combination. It was also charged that the Federal and State Governments have been unable to buy cement at competitive prices, and the situation in the West caused the State of South Dakota to establish and operate its own cement mill. The Tennessee Valley Authority, according to the complaint, was able to obtain a competitive price only by letting, it be known that it planned to make its own cement.

During the year 1930 the industry as a whole produced 178,000,000 barrels of cement valued at more than $288,000,000, and in the depth of the depression, in 1933, production was reduced to 64,000,000 barrels with a value of about $85,000,000, according to the complaint.

The method by which the industry was alleged to have controlled prices was termed "the basing point system," which consists of arbitrarily fixing all prices for any destination in the country on about 60 so-called "basing points."

Continental Illinois Bank Directors Named in Suit

CHICAGO (AP)—Forty-seven directors of the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Company were named defendants in a suit for accounting involving more than $6,000,000.

The suit, brought by Emanuel Skoinick, a Continental stockholder. He asked that the directors be ordered to repay the bank for all losses, estimated at more than $6,000,000, which were incurred by the bank's agreement to liquidate the Peoples' Trust and Savings Bank here in 1932.

Cement Executive

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Frank T. Sheets

Elected President of the Portland Cement Association. He Succeeds Edward J. Mehren, Resigned. Mr. Sheets Has Been Consulting Engineer and Director of Development of the Association for the Last Four Years

Gains in Income By Carriers Since 1929 Vary Widely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A study of the operating results of 40 large railroads showing the extreme variations in the extent to which various solvent railroads have succeeded in regaining their earning power during 1936 has been issued by Stroud & Co. Comparing last year's results with those enjoyed in 1929, gains are shown ranging from a 20 per cent increase over 1929 net income for Chesapeake & Ohio to the recovery of only 16 per cent of 1929 income for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The study is entitled "Yardstick of Railroad Recovery."

"The experience of the past six years has conclusively demonstrated that the railroads, in common with industry and agriculture, share in the cyclical depression and recovery," the study says. "It is evident that the railroads have followed although somewhat lagging, the broad upswing of recovery, and there is every reason to believe that the results for 1937, while they may show an entirely different ranking for these particular roads, will on the whole be more gratifying than 1936."

Soft Coal Roads

In the extent to which the various roads have recovered, a commanding advantage is shown to have been enjoyed by the soft coal roads, especially the Pocahontas group, according to the study. Chesapeake & Ohio has the distinction of heading the entire list by virtue of earning 20 per cent more in 1936 than 1929, with 90 per cent of 1929 gross recaptured, while Virginian is second with 1936 income exceeding 1929 by 2.7 per cent, and a recovery in gross of 88.8 per cent.

In the New England Region the superiority of Bangor & Aroostook as compared with Boston & Maine and Maine Central is clearly indicated by its recovery of 62.9 per cent in net and 73.6 per cent in gross against 38.4 per cent and 59.3 per cent and 39.9 per cent and 60.2 per cent respectively for the other two roads.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis with the recovery of 87.3 per cent in income ranks fifth among the roads included in the study and is well ahead of the other roads in the Great Lakes group with Erie second, having recovered 76.1 per cent of income. In this group Delaware & Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, both anthracite roads, while recovering about 60 per cent of their gross, make a relatively poor showing in recovery of income, with 39.3 per cent and 36.2 per cent respectively.

Central Eastern Group

In the Central Eastern group, Reading & Western Maryland are conspicuous in recovery of income, 81.1 per cent and 82.1 per cent respectively. As compared with other regions the entire group ranks well with the exception of Central R. R. of New Jersey which has succeeded in recovering in 1936 only 16 per cent of 1929 income in spite of the fact that 54 per cent of gross was recaptured.

The soft coal carriers, Clinchfield and Louisville & Nashville rank well above the other roads in the southern group with recoveries of 94.9 per cent and 92.5 per cent respectively in income, and with Clinchfield showing the largest recovery in gross of any of the roads covered by the study, 93.2 per cent. The performance of Gulf, Mobile & Northern, with 1929 figures adjusted to include additional mileage acquired since that date, is noteworthy, ranking ninth in recovery of income, 79.1 per cent and showing a marked superiority over Southern, Illinois Central and Atlantic Coast Line.

Great Northern in the Northwestern group, as might be expected, the study points out, shows considerable superiority over Northern Pacific with the recovery of 72.6 per cent in net and 71.2 per cent in gross compared with 50.4 per cent and 64.1 per cent respectively for Northern Pacific, its consistent recovery in gross and income demonstrating the management's control over expenses.

Central Western Group

With regard to the Central Western group, the study shows that this group, as a whole, does not show up as well as other sections of the country and the performance of Atchison especially is very disappointing. However, the study points out, while Atchison only recovered 27 per cent of its 1929 net railway operating income, it covered its charges over twice. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific head this group with 57.1 per cent and 55.3 per cent recovery in income, respectively.

Louisana & Arkansas, with 7 per cent recovered in gross and 81 per cent recovered in net income ranks first in the Southwestern group. With only 34 per cent recovery in income, Missouri, Kansas & Texas makes a poor showing, but here again, the study shows, fixed charges were covered 1.13 times in 1936. With the strong possibility that this road may recover at least 50 per cent of its 1929 income, prospects for additional protection of its bonds seem indicated, according to the study.

1937 Federal 'Gas' Taxes Reckoned at $200,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Federal gasoline tax collections for 1937 are estimated at $200,000,000 by the American Petroleum Institute. Motorists in New York State are expected to pay $90,000,000 in gasoline taxes, of which the State will collect $72,000,000 and the Federal Government, $18,000,000.

The institute says that although the New York State tax was levied for highway improvement, the larger portion of the revenue is now being diverted to other purposes. Consumption of gasoline in the United States in May was 24.9 per cent more than the amount used in the same month of 1936, and federal tax collections were $16,297,064, against $11,990,061.

Board Says Governmental Units Spent $17,000,000,000 in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of $17,000,000,000 was spent by all governmental units in the United States during the fiscal year 1936, according to a preliminary estimate made by the National Industrial Conference Board. For the fiscal year 1935 expenditures of all governmental agencies amounted to $14,931,000,000 or $500,000,000 more than in the fiscal year 1934.

Per capita governmental expenditures for the 1935 year was estimated by the board at $117.09, compared with $114.11 in the preceding year. Except for the year 1933, per capita governmental spending increased each year from 1923 to 1935, the rise for the period being almost 50 per cent.

Tax collections by all governmental units for the fiscal year 1935 amounted to $9,717,000,000 and were equal to 17.7 per cent of the realized national income, the highest ratio for any year on record, an analysis of the board's survey shows. From 1922 to 1929 the ratio of tax collections to national income held around 12 per cent of the country's realized income. For the fiscal year 1935 tax collections by the Federal Government were 6.5 per cent of the national income, by the States 3.4 per cent and by the local governments 7.8 per cent.

Gross Public Debt Mounts

"The gross debt of all divisions of government in the United States at the close of fiscal year 1936 amounted to $53,421,000,000," the board's report says. "Total gross public debt amounted to $5,721,000,000 in 1913, $32,857,000,000 in 1929 and $38,957,000,000 in 1932. From 1913 to 1922 gross debt increased by 424 per cent, from 1922 to 1932 by 19 per cent and from 1932 to 1936 by 37 per cent.

"From 1913 to 1922 Federal debt increased 1825 per cent, while State and local debt advanced 118 per cent. In the decade from 1922 to 1932, Federal debt decreased 15 per cent, but State and local debt increased 97 per cent. During the four-year period 1932 to 1936 Federal debt rose 72 per cent, while State and local debt advanced only 7 per cent.

"Per capita gross public debt amounted to $415.96 at the end of the fiscal year 1936. Of this total, the Federal Government accounted for $281.19 and State and local governments for $154.76. Per-capita gross debt amounted to $311.72 in 1932; to $299.05 in 1922, and to $59.28 in 1913. In the latter year the debt of the Federal Government was $12.36 per capita and the debt of State and local governments $46.92 per capita.

"Federal expenditures totaled $8,576,000,000 for the fiscal year 1936. This is the largest peace-time total in the history of the government and compares with expenditures of $6,844,000,000 for 1935, $6,784,000,000 for 1934 and an average of $3,342,000,000 for the period from 1923 to 1933.

Tax Collections

"Federal tax collections for the fiscal year 1936 amounted to $3,847,000,000, an increase of $301,000,000 over the preceding year and the highest ever recorded. Federal tax collections in 1934 were $2,892,000,000 and in 1935 were $3,546,000,000.

"The large total in 1935 and the further increase in 1936 are attributable in large measure to an improvement in receipts from the personal income tax, the corporation income tax, estate and gift taxes and liquor taxes. The numerous additions to and changes in the Federal tax system are also significant in accounting for the upward trend after 1933.

"State expenditures for the fiscal year 1935, the latest year for which data are available, totaled $2,230,000,000; local expenditures for the same year were $5,857,000,000. At the low point in 1933 total State and local expenditures were $7,500,000,000. Expenditures rose slightly in 1934 to a total of $7,665,000,000, and in 1935 to $8,087,000,000.

"State and local tax collections for the fiscal year 1935 are estimated at $6,171,000,000 an increase of 4.9 per cent over 1934.

"State tax collections for 1935 totaled $1,875,000,000, the largest total on record. The previous peak of State tax collections was $1,780,000,000 in 1930. Collections in 1934 were $1,721,000,000.

"Local tax collections for 1935 were $4,296,000,000, an increase of $136,000,000, compared with the 1934 figure. The highest total for local tax collections, reached in 1930, was $5,018,000,000, after which there were successive decreases through 1934. While the trend was generally upward in 1935, local taxes were lower than for 1934 in sixteen States. Most of these States were in the West South Central, Mountain and Pacific regions, and each of these regions showed a decrease in 1935."

Furniture Buyers, Over 18,000 Strong, Flocking to Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago is now the mecca for the furniture buyers of the entire nation, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. About 18,000 retail dealers in furniture and house furnishings are expected. They will be attracted to Chicago by 14 outstanding trade shows staged in the American Furniture Mart and in the Merchandise Mart.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of all the furniture made and sold in the United States is produced by the firms participating in these events, so for the current two-week period Chicago will have unchallenged title to the claim of furniture capital of the nation.

Other shows scheduled for this same period and catering to the furniture and house furnishings trade include floor coverings, toys, curtains and draperies, lamps and electrical appliances.

Following the furniture openings, there will be a brief lull in activities. Then comes a series of 14 attractions scheduled from July 26 to Aug. 14, which are expected to bring 24,000 additional merchants and buyers to Chicago. Many of these activities will center about the Association of Commerce's own retail affiliate, the Interstate Merchants Council, which will meet for its thirty-second semi-annual convention at the Hotel Sherman, Aug. 2 to 7. Trade shows and exhibits scheduled for this second phase of the Fall Market Opening include variety goods, giftwares; infants', children's and women's wear; millinery; glassware, pottery and china; and individual presentations of fall and early winter merchandise by some 2000 Chicago wholesale and manufacturing concerns.

New Orleans Real Estate Taxes Among U. S. Highest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La — Real estate taxes and business taxes in New Orleans are among the highest in the country, according to a study made by the Bureau of Governmental Research, a nonpartisan organization devoted to economic studies. It cites as authority the compilations by a special staff appointed by President Roosevelt.

The real estate study concretes itself around the taxpayer with a family of four, who owns a $7000 home and earns $2400 a year. Such a home owner paid an average of $205.24 in real estate taxes and $57.98 in other taxes (income, sales, automobile, etc.), excluding federal taxes.

The tax on retail business is higher in New Orleans than in 18 cities of comparable size—some larger, some smaller. In only one of the cities, Pittsburgh, Penna., is the real estate tax higher, but the total of all the taxes (including personal property, gasoline, motor registration licenses, state income tax, retail sales tax, chain store tax, corporation franchise and license taxes) is nearly two-fifths lower in Pittsburgh than in New Orleans. The total of taxes on a retail business appraised at $150,000 in New Orleans is nearly $35,000.

Steel Consumption Continues at High Rate During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Except in the automobile industry, steel consumption continues high in most important divisions, according to Iron Age.

"The steel companies against which C. I. O. activities have been directed have gradually been getting back to near-normal operation," the review stated.

"Only the Indiana harbor plant of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company remains completely idle, a blast furnace at its South Chicago works having resumed operation. At Youngstown the company is operating at 90 per cent, a 40 point rise from last week.

"Republic Steel Corp. is operating its Youngstown district plants at an average of 60 per cent and its Corrigan, McKinney plant in Cleveland, which resumed work Tuesday, is now at 50 per cent, with a higher rate expected next week.

"The Cambria works of Bethlehem Steel Company at Johnstown, Penna., is operating at the rate in effect prior to its strikes. The Inland Steel Company, which reopened its plant July 1 on the basis of an arrangement with the Governor of Indiana, is back on full-time production.

"The second half of the year begins under favorable conditions except for strike difficulties. Although new business continues to decline, the rate of consumption is high in nearly all major lines except the automobile industry—were fresh buying during the next few weeks may reverse the present downward trend in orders. Steel backlogs are still substantial in a number of products, including tin plate, sheets, plates, structural shapes, oil-country pipe, and pig iron, assuring a high July operating rate.

"There are signs of revival of buying of railroad equipment as some car building shops approach the completion of their present orders."

RCC May Intervene In New Haven's Reorganizing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Railroad Credit Corporation to intervene in reorganization proceedings of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

The corporation, formed by railroads themselves as a "self-help" credit agency, said it was owed $2,765,118 by the road.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Cotton Acreage In 1937 at High Point Since 1933

Cotton futures climbed about $1 a bale today following publication of the Agricultural Bureau's preliminary report on acreage. In course of a bullish surge around midday contract prices on the New York Cotton Exchange reached levels about $2.50 a bale over the low marks set early in June on the spring decline.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Crop Reporting Board estimated that cotton acreage this year was largest since 1933 when the Federal Government staged a "plow up" campaign.

It estimated cotton in cultivation July 1 aggregated 34,192,000 acres, or 19.4 per cent more than the 30,960,000 acres last year.

Acreage this year was 17.5 per cent less than the average of 41,424,000 acres for the five-year period of 1928-32.

Increase in All States

The crop board reported increases in all cotton growing states, with the least expansion in Oklahoma and Texas, which had increases of 3 and 7 per cent respectively.

An increase of 67 per cent in California following an increase of 68 per cent last year placed the 1937 acreage in the state at a peak point of 618,000 acres.

The board said 20,000 acres of sea island cotton had been planted in Florida and Georgia, compared with less than 5000 acres last year.

This type of cotton is more susceptible to boll weevil damage than varieties with short staple, the board said, and its cultivation had been practically abandoned since 1922 except for last year. Relatively light weevil damage last year encouraged the expansion this year, it said.

The acreage of American-Egyptian cotton in Arizona was reported at 25,000 acres, compared with 38,000 in 1936.

The board said a new extension of the cotton area this season was 1000 acres reported officially in Nevada for the first time.

2.3 Per Cent Abandoned

The average abandonment of acreage between July 1 and picking of the crop in the ten years, 1927-36, was 2.3 per cent.

Last year ginnings totaled 12,398,882 equivalent 500 pound bales, while the average ginnings for the 10 years, 1927-36, were 13,200,857 bales.

The acreage in cultivation July 1 and its percentage of the 1936 acreage in cultivation on that date, by states, follow:

Virginia 65,000 acres, or 120 per cent compared with 1936; North Carolina, 1,080,000, or 111 per cent; South Carolina 1,643,000, or 116; Georgia 2,644,000, or 115; Florida 115,000, or 128; Missouri 497,000, or 120; Tennessee 946,000, or 113; Alabama 2,568,000, or 110; Mississippi 3,371,000, or 112; Louisiana 1,550,000, or 110; Texas 12,926,000, or 107; Oklahoma 2,635,000, or 103; Arkansas 3,096,000, or 112; New Mexico 138,000, or 117; Arizona 270,000, or 130; California 618,000, or 167; all other states 30,000, or 122.

Lower California, Old Mexico (not included in United States total) 140,000, or 100.

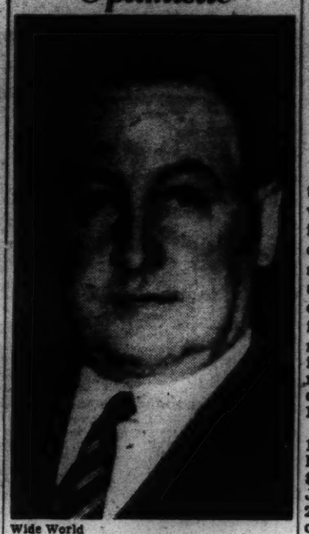
Engineering Awards 10 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the short July Fourth holiday week totaled $68,998,000, an increase of 10 per cent over last year. Engineering News-Record reported.

Private contracts were 9 per cent under last year, while public awards were 21 per cent higher.

Weekly construction awards for 1937 to date averaged $50,683,000, an increase of 16.3 per cent over last year.

Optimistic



Wide World

Samuel B. Robertson

President of the B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio

Robertson Sees Large Gains For Rubber Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—Prospects for the rubber industry point to post-depression records in both sales and production in the last half of the year, Samuel B. Robertson, president of the B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron, Ohio, declared.

"I see no reason at present," he said in a statement, "to change the prediction made at the first of the year that tire sales as a whole will reach 54,000,000 units for 1937. If unforeseen factors do not change the situation, this figure may even be surpassed.

"On the basis of figures for the entire industry, shipments are about 600,000 units greater per month for the first half of 1937 than for the same period last year."

Shipments of tires for the first five months of the year, Mr. Robertson added, are estimated at 24,316,000 units against 21,169,000 for the same period last year.

A. B. See Elevator Stock Is Acquired By Westinghouse Co.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 8—Acquisition of the A. B. See Elevator Company, Inc., by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in exchange for 10,000 shares of Westinghouse common stock, of which 4186 were held in the company treasury, and 5814 were authorized, but unissued, was announced today. The value of this stock was placed at $1,490,000 at yesterday's closing prices.

Common stock of the elevator company is owned by the See family, represented in the management of the concern by Alva B. See, president of the company, while first preferred shares are held by officials and employees of the company.

Under the acquisition arrangement, all officers and employees of the elevator company, including Mr. See, will go over to the Westinghouse.

Sales of A. B. See Elevator in 1936 totaled $1,650,750, against $1,262,293 in 1935. The loss from operations after cost of goods, taxes, depreciation and expenses was $1855, against a loss of $87,187 from operations in 1935. Non-operating income was $14,974, against $24,807 in 1935, and charges were $9771, against $11,565, making a net income of $3348 for 1937, compared with a net loss of $73,945 in 1936.

Size of Average Savings Accounts Shows Good Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Not only has there been a steady rise in the volume of savings invested in savings and loan associations throughout the country but there has been a substantial increase in the average size of the individual savings account, which points out "outstanding evidence of American economic recovery, permitting a more rapid increase in facilities for financing needed new American homes," according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The average savings account in 1157 reporting federal savings and loan associations on last May 31 was $736, as compared with $583 on Jan. 1, 1935, the board reported. In 296 reporting state chartered association members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the average account increased from $551 on Sept. 30, 1936, to $716 on May 31, 1937.

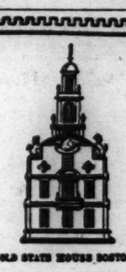
While the board's monthly records have been showing a steady increase in the total assets of the Bank System's members—a barometer as to general economic conditions—these figures on the higher average of individual accounts are cited as showing the improvement in the status of the individual saver. The average increase shown is $153 for the Federal associations and $165 for the state-chartered ones.

The growth of savings invested by the public in these home-financing institutions undoubtedly has been encouraged by the protection provided by insurance of accounts up to $5000 each through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, it was stated on behalf of the Board. In addition, the credit facilities available to these associations through their membership in the Bank System and the increasing confidence of the public in the financing of homes as a sound investment, were cited as other factors.

Membership in the Federal Home Loan Bank System which provides a reservoir of credit for its members, through 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks, is open to savings, building and loan associations, cooperative banks, homestead associations, savings banks, and insurance companies.

Greenwich Gas Offering

NEW YORK—Formal public offering, by means of a prospectus, of 8769 shares of common stock of The Greenwich Gas Company is being made by F. L. Putnam & Co., Inc., R. H. Johnson & Co. and Arnott, Baker & Co., Incorporated, at $15 per share.


OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

The National City Bank of New York

Head Office • 55 WALL STREET • New York

Condensed Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1937

INCLUDING DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCHES

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers		$ 549,793,277.03
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)		419,401,464.82
State and Municipal Bonds		92,891,746.00
Other Bonds and Securities		140,441,108.95
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		710,217,081.27
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		23,909,693.07
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		3,637,500.00
Ownership of International Banking Corporation		8,000,000.00
Bank Premises		51,130,151.77
Other Assets		6,747,193.61
Total		$2,006,169,216.52

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$1,807,822,047.23
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills	$58,968,961.89	
Less: Own Acceptances in Portfolio	14,542,762.95	44,426,198.90
Items in Transit with Branches		5,046,056.38
Reserves for:		
Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		4,966,139.00
Interest, Taxes and Other Accrued Expenses		6,308,193.85
Dividend		2,604,000.00
Capital	$77,500,000.00	
Surplus	43,750,000.00	
Undivided Profits	13,746,581.15	134,996,581.15
Total		$2,006,169,216.52

Figures of Foreign Branches are as of June 25, 1937.

Securities carried at $105,347,848.45 in the foregoing statement, consisting of $73,481,216.33 of United States Government Obligations, $18,913,391.12 of State and Municipal Bonds, and $12,953,240.61 of Other Bonds and Securities, are deposited to secure $79,726,636.93 of Public and Trust Deposits, and for other purposes required by law.

(Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—To sublet—cool attractive apartment, seven windows, livingroom, kitchen, frigidaire, 20 minutes Columbia. Write Box G-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

WOODHAVEN, Long Island N. Y.—Lower floor, 2-fam. detached, 5 light rms., sun porch, garage, yard, cozy, to adult church, new High School. 9123 80th St. Vi. 7-3161.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUITES • NEWLY DECORATED

2-3 rooms reception hall, kitchenette and bath; refrigerator required; rent $42.50-$50. Apply to Supt. at 37 St. Stephen St., Boston, or Chas. E. Cushing, 739 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7940.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 3 rooms and dressing room, insulated, cross ventilation, all conveniences; near trains, trolleys; oil heat, gentlemen but water included in rent; women, 1 or 2; references. Parkway 0790.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Burdsall Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 18 West Preston St. Vernon 3010.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restring on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. PITT, 20 West Street, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CABIN completely furnished; gas for cooking, frigidaire. Colonial furniture, spring water; on private property; no other cabins in vicinity. Particulars and terms. A. W. Leonard, Woodsville, N. H. R. 2.

WELLS, ME.—To let, month or season, 5-room furnished cottage; hot and cold water, R. R. radio, electricity, quiet, nice canoe river, near beautiful beach, garden, screened porch, garage. Over Ocean Inn. Box 145. Wells, Me.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Electric Goods' 1937 Sales Set At $2,000,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Electrical equipment sales this year should total over $2,000,000,000 and come within striking distance of the high record established in 1929 when sales reached $2,300,000,000, according to La Rue Applegate in the current issue of The Annalist.

"Refrigerators, radios and a wide variety of other electrical appliances are establishing all-time high records almost monthly, while sales of other appliances, with but few exceptions, are approaching their old highs," writes Mr. Applegate. "In several cases unit sales are now at new high levels but dollar sales are below the previous peaks.

Profits Outlook

"Manufacturers of electrical equipment for industry, such as motors, switches and installation devices, have found the year to date a prosperous one, with volume of sales running substantially ahead of that of 1936.

"From the standpoint of future profits, however, one of the most encouraging aspects of the current situation is signs that the public utilities will soon have to enter the market in large volume. The utilities have already increased their purchases of electrical equipment somewhat, but total sales by the electrical equipment manufacturers to the power and light industry are still only a little more than one-third the 1930 total.

"In normal times between 15 and 20 per cent of total sales are made to power and light enterprises. The attitude of the present Administration toward the utilities, however, has greatly restricted purchases of new generating and distributing equipment. Utility expenditures for new equipment amounted to $919,400,000 in 1930, according to the Edison Electric Institute, but then dropped sharply to only $129,300,000 in 1932.

"Sales picked up slowly until last year when the utilities were virtually forced to spend more for new equipment as their capacity, in many instances, was being severely taxed. Capital expenditure in 1936 amounted to approximately $275,000,000, about 42 per cent better than in the preceding year but still under the 1932 level. Sales of electrical equipment to the utilities should reach about $350,000,000 for all of this year or 27 per cent higher than 1936 and the best since 1931.

"Even if sales do touch $350,000,000 this year they will only be 38 per cent of the peak of 1930, whereas total sales of electrical goods are now close to their old-time highs and promise soon to reach new high records.

"This decided lag in demand for heavy electrical items is one of the most encouraging aspects in the present outlook for the entire industry.

Appliance Sales Spurt

"Appliance sales have spurted spectacularly in recent years. In 1936 total appliance sales were 113 per cent of the 1929 total, while refrigerator sales were 49 per cent ahead of the peak year. Unit sales of vacuum cleaners, domestic refrigerators, ironing machines and washing machines and radios all reached new all-time high records last year.

"Certain other electrical appliances also reached new records. In dollar value only vacuum cleaners and domestic refrigerators reached new highs, as in most types of electrical appliances unit prices have been reduced sharply since pre-depression days. Both washing machines and refrigerators now sell at about 60 per cent of the price they brought in 1929. Vacuum cleaners, on the other hand, now sell higher than they did in 1929. In spite of the large sales gains in electrical appliances in the past few years the potential market is still large in most cases."

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.49	19.67
Affiliated F Inc	9.96	10.93
Amerex Hold	27.00	28.75
Am Business Shrs	1.19	1.31
Am Gen Equip Inc	1.09	1.21
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.50	.70
Broad St Inv	35.03	37.47
Bullock Fund	21.625	23.375
Can Inv Fund	4.50	4.90
Century Shrs Tr	26.38	28.36
Chain St Inv Corp	1.75	2.25
Chain St Investor	24.86	26.23
Dividend Shrs	2.06	2.25
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	21.31	23.12
Eaton & Howard Fd F	16.77	16.63
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.75	38.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	27.76	29.88
Fund Investors Inc	23.72	25.04
Gen Investors Tr	6.91	7.52
Incorp Investors	24.85	
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	42.75	42.75
Maryland Fund	9.46	10.36
Mass Invest Tr	28.01	29.72
Mutual Invest	15.97	17.45
Nation Wide Voting	2.02	2.18
New England Fund	18.70	20.11
Northern Secur	80.00	85.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.00	17.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.85	.96
Quarterly Income Sh	17.81	19.51
Railway & Light Sec	18.00	20.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	103.00	
Repub Invest Fund	1.45	1.60
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.00	11.00
Spencer Trask Fund	20.82	21.39
Stand Utils Inc	.83	.97
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.87	.97
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.49	1.65
US El Lt & P Voting	.96	1.06
Wellington Fund	18.52	20.22
World Investment Tr	8.53	9.31

Fixed and Unit Type			
Assoc Stand Oil		7.375	8.25
Corp Tr A A mod		3.00	..
Corp Tr A Mod		3.00	..
Cumulative Tr Sh		6.30	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"		2.42	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"		3.48	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"		3.23	..
Diversified Tr C		4.95	..
Diversified Tr D		7.30	8.10
Fund Tr Shrs A		6.15	6.80
Nation Wide Sec		54.875	63.125
North Am Bond Tr ctfs		4.42	4.82
Nor Am Tr Shares		2.71	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1935		3.45	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1936		3.39	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1938		3.10	..
Repres Tr Shrs		13.77	14.27
Super of Am Tr AA		2.68	..
Super of Am Tr BB		2.68	..
Super of Am Tr C		7.78	..
Super of Am Tr D		7.78	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"		14.50	17.00
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"		2.60	3.70

Investment Banking			
Bancamer Blair		9.50	10.50
First Boston Corp		27.00	29.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom		4.00	5.00

Keystone Custodian Funds			
Ltg. Sales value price		Ltg. Sales value price	
Bonds		Stocks	
B-1 30.17 30.59	K-2	19.99 21.85	
B-2 29.84 31.69	Common Stocks		
B-3 31.11 32.69	S-1	40.52 44.29	
B-4 13.46 14.82	S-2	28.47 30.14	
Preferred Stocks	S-3	32.47 35.14	
K-1 34.79 36.90	S-4	12.34 13.97	

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '43-'45	108.13	108.13	108.13
3 4s '55-'54	111.17	111.17	111.17
2 3⅜s '41-'43 Mch	106.1	106.11	106.11
35 3¼s '14	106.9	106.8	106.9
8 3⅜s '41-'43 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.13
10 3⅛s '40-'53	104.22	104.22	104.22
11 3s '46-'48	104.7	104.7	104.7
32 3s '51-'55	103.3	103	103.3
90 2⅞s '55-'60	100.26	100.23	100.23
1 2¾s '45-'47	102.30	102.30	102.30
4 2¾s '51-'54	99.31	99.30	99.30
26 2¾s '51-'54	99.26	99.24	99.24
26 2½s '49-'53	98	97.29	98

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47	103.1	103.1	103.1
20 3s '49	102.19	102.17	102.19
10 3¼s '64	103.3	103.3	103.3

Home Owners' Loan

13 3s A'52	102.9	102.9	102.9
22 2¾s '49	100.19	100.16	100.19
2 2½s '42-'44	100.6	100.6	100.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
19 Adams Exp 4s '38	100½	100½	100⅝
12 Adams Ex 4½s '46	101½	101¼	101½
17 Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100¼	100⅜
16 Alleghany 5s '44	98⅝	98¼	98⅜
11 Alleghany 5s '49	92½	92	92½
8 Alleghany 5s '50	90½	85	90¼
483 Alleghany 5s '50 st	89¾	85¼	89
8 Allegh Val 4s '42	100	100	100
8 Allied Strs 4½s '51	99	98¾	99
26 Am & ForPSs 2030	80¼	79	80¼
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
1 Am T T 5½s '43	112½	112½	113½
87 Am T & T 3½s '66	99¾	98⅝	99⅛
32 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104½	104	104¼
7 Am T & T 3½s '61	99¾	99⅜	99⅝
1 Am T Pdr cv '50	138	138	138
3 Am WW&E 6s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
4 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
15 Arm Del 4s '63	98	98	98⅛
6 Armstrong C 4s '50	103½	103⅛	103½
15 At&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
11 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107½	107½	107½
3 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	113	113	113
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	112¾	112¼	112¾
5 A C Line 1st4s '52	102½	102¼	102½
5 A C Line 4½s '64	92	92	92
14 A C Line 5s '45	104½	104	104½
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	76	76	76
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	95½	94¾	94¾
8 B&O 1st 5s '48	112¼	112⅜	112¼
20 B&O rfg 5s '95¼	84½	84	84¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 reg	83½	83½	83½
13 B&O 5s '96 F	83¾	83¼	83⅜
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	83	82¾	83
39 B&O cv 4½s '60	72¾	72½	72¾
13 B&O 4s '48	105½	105½	105½
42 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	103½	103	103½
5 B&O 5s S W '50	103⅞	103½	103⅝
4 B&O 4s T C '59	91⅝	91½	91⅝
1 Bang & Ards cv 51 st	109½	109½	109½
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	125½	125½	125½
18 Beth Stl 4¼s2'60	103¾	103¼	102¼
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	96¾	96	96¾
2 Bost & Me 5s '67	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5 BotConMills 6½s '34ct	22¾	22	22¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	88¾	88⅛	88½
13 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	99	98	99
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
5 Buf R&P 5s '37	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	84½	84⅞	84½
12 Camag Sug 5s '42 ct	23½	23½	23⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¼	113¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅛	112¼	112¼
9 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
2 Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
17 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
12 Can Pac 4½s '60	103¼	103	103
26 Can Pac 4s perp	95	94⅝	95
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	101	101	101
15 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	101¾	101	101¼
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	98	98	98
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109¾	109¼	109⅝
16 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	52⅞	52½	52½
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	123¾	123¾	123⅝
10 Champion P&P4¾s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	97¼	97¼	97⅜
9 C & O 4½s '92	120¼	120¼	120¼
6 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	52½	52½	52½
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49 reg	50	50	50
3 C B & Q gen 4s '58	111¼	111	111
6 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	41½	40¾	41¼
1 CM & StP 4½s '89 C	54	54	54
75 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26⅜	25½	25½
87 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	8½	8¼	8½
10 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	16¼	16	16¼
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23½	23½	23½
1 Chi & NW4½s2037C	23½	23½	23½
9 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	18¼	17¾	17¾
8 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11¾	11½	11½
•1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅜	107⅜	107⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106½	106¼	106½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s¼ '62	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104½	104⅜	104½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	85½	85¼	85½
10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	106½	106½	106½
8 CinUnTerm 5s '57C	107¼	107	107¼
24 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93⅜	93½	93½
2 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	103⅜	103½	103½
2 CCC&St. 4s'91 SWM	94½	94½	94½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	105½	105½	105½
10 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	102½	102¼	102⅜
15 Col & So 4½s '80	60⅞	60	60⅞
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Mdy	99½	99⅜	99⅜
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
8 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
24 Comm'l Cred 3½s '51	97¾	97½	97½
3 Comm Invr Tr 3½s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
13 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅝	103¾	104⅜
10 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Con Oil NY 4½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102½	102½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	105½	105½	105½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103	103	103
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '56	100	100	100
1 Container 5s '43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Crane Co 5½s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	47	47	47
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	48⅛	48	48⅛
37 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	90½	89⅞	90
6 D & R G 4s '36	28½	28	28
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Assd	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 D & R G West 5s '78	21	21	21
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
9 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅛	105	105
22 Erie rfg 5s '67	75¾	75	75¾
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	75¼	75	75¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	81½	81½	81½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	82	82	82
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	81½	81½	81½
1 Erie Gene 6s '57	118	118	118
6 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	103	103	103
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ctf	11¾	11¾	11¾
6 Fla E Cst 4½s '74	12	12	12
10 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105	104⅜	105
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102	102	102
16 Gen MotAccept3¼s51	102	101⅝	101⅞
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	84⅝	84¼	84½
3 Gesnich 4¼s '56	101	100⅞	101
2 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	103¾	103¾
29 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¼	105	105¼
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	99½	99¼	99½
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝
19 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105⅞	104⅝	104⅞
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104⅝	104	104⅝
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113¾	113⅜	113⅝
52 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	120⅛	120	120⅛
19 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109¾	109⅝	109⅞
2 Gt Nor 3½s '67	96⅛	96	95¾
7 GulfMobaNR 5½s '50	102¼	102	102
19 Gulf M & N 5s '50	99½	99	99
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	44½	44½	44½
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	66¼	65	65
8 Hud&Mon Inc 5s '57	24⅞	24½	24½
1 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s '56	97⅛	97¼	97⅜
39 Ill Cen 4½s '66	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	84	84	84
1 Ill Cen 4s '51	110½	110½	110½
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
14 Inland Stl 3½s '61	106¼	105	106¼
10 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64½	64½	64½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	63¾	63	63
11 Interb RT rfg 5s'66	63½	63¼	63⅛
2 Interb RT rfg 5s '66 ct	62½	62½	62⅛
9 Interlake Iron 4s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Int Gt Nor 4½s '52	111½	111½	111½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	121½	121	121
5 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	38⅝	38¾	38¾
15 Int Hydro El 6s '44	77¼	77	77¼
10 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	72	71½	71½
2 Int Paper 5s '47	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
32 Int Paper 5s '47	101	100½	101
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	86	86	86
20 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91	91	91¼
24 Int TT 4½s '52	71	70½	70⅞
11 Int TT 5s '55	75½	75	75½
3 James FinChEn 4s '59	78½	78	78½
4 Jones & L St 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
25 KC South 5s '50	48½	48½	48½
2 Kans G&E 4½s '80	105½	105½	105½
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	114	114	114
2 Kresge Found 4s'46	104	104	104
2 Kresge Found 2½s'47	99¾	99¼	99¾
2 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	50½	50	50½
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60	58¾	60
1 Lac Gas 5½s'57 D	60	60	60
11 Lake Erie & W 5s'47	94	93¾	94
4 L S & M S 3½s'97	101¾	101¾	101⅞
25 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	34	34	34
1 Leh Val Coal 6s'33	85	85	85
2 Leh Val NY 4½s'40	101½	101½	101½
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	89¾	89¼	89¾
21 Leh Val 4s 2003	89	89	89
15 Leh Val 4s 2003	87	86¾	87
2 Leh Val Term 5s'41	105½	105½	105½
3 Lowes 3½s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	102¾	102½	102½
1 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	90	90	90
12 Low Jeff Bdge 4s'45	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Lou & M 5s 2003 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 LouAN 4½s 2003	103	103	103
3 Louis & M 4s'40	104½	104½	104½
3 Louis & M 1st 4s 2003 B	99¾	99¾	99¾
20 Louis & N 3½s 2003	97	97	97
4 Louis Gas Co 5s'60	79	79	79
4 Manatisy 7½s'42 ct	65¾	64¾	65¾
7 Manhat Ry 4s'50	104½	104½	104½
10 Manhat Ry 4s'50 ct	104	104	104
1 McCrory Strs 5s'51	103½	103½	103½
5 McKesRobb 5½s'50	103½	103½	103½
1 Metr Ed 4s A	107½	107½	107½
16 Met Ed 4½s'60	107⅛	107	107⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Mich Cen 3½s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 MilErRy&L 5s '01 B	101	100½	101
15 MilErRy&L 5s '71	101	100⅝	100⅝
2 MilSportaAdvNW 4s '47	36	36	36
5 M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	14¾	14⅛	14¾
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	16	16	16
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	83	83	83
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	21	21	21
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	78⅞	78¾	78¾
17 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	67	67	67
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86½	86	86
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	66	65	65
5 Mo Pac 5½s '49	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	13¾	13⅝	13¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¾	17½	17¾
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	17¾	17½	17¾
29 Mo Pac 5s '80H	17¾	17½	17¾
1 Mo Pac 5s E '80 ct	36	36	36
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	35½	35½	35½
13 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	39½	39¼	39½
3 Monongah Ry 4s '60	108½	106½	108½
8 MonWPa Pub Svc4s'65	102	102	102
31 Mont Pow 5½s '66	93¼	92½	93½
5 Montreal Tr 5s '41	90¼	90¼	90¼
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	95	94¾	95
10 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	85	85	85
16 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88	87½	88
2 Namm & Son 6s '43	103	103	103
3 Nassau El 4s '51	43	43	43
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105½	105½	105½
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	105½	105¾	105¾
2 New Eng T&T5s'52	124	124	124
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s '80	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	96½	96	96
9 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	51½	51½	51
51 NYC rfg 5s 2013	99	98½	98⅝
57 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89¾	89¼	89¾
10 NYC cn 4s '98	98¼	98	98
64 NYC 3½s '52	108⅝	108⅜	108½
6 NYC 3¾s '46	102½	102	102⅝
24 NYC&HRR½s 2013	89½	89¼	89½
3 NYC&HR 4s '42	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 NYC&HR3½s '97	97¾	97¼	97½
10 NYCLASh3½s '98	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 NYCMICEN3½s '98	91	91	91
10 NYC&StL 4½s '78	97	96¾	98
5 NYCh&StL4½s '76A	98½	98	98
17 NYCh&StL4½s'78	97	96¾	96½
5 NYCh&StL4s '46	104½	104½	104½
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	101	101
3 NY Edis 3½s '66	101	101	101
3 NYG EHRP4s'49	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 NYNHaRR 4s '40	64	64	64
8 NYNH&H 4½s '67	41	40½	40½
9 NYNH&H 4s '67	39⅞	39½	39½
10 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	22	21¾	21½
7 NYO&W gen4s '55	14½	14	14½
1 NYRy 6s '35 st	104	104	104
32 NYW'chesLE 5s '56	18½	18	18½
4 NY Steam 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 NYS&W gen 5s '40	37	37	37
7 NYS&W rfg 5s '37	34	33¾	33¾
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
7 NY Tel 3⅜s'Boot 4½s'46	113¾	113½	113¾
3 Niagara Fls&P3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103⅞
1 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	101	101	101
1 Norf Sou 5s '61A	36	36	36
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
3 Nor Am Ed 5½s '43	103½	103½	103½
7 Nor Am Ed 5s'57A	102½	102½	102½
16 Nor Pac 4s'2047	110¼	110	110¼
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	95	94¾	95
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	104½	104½	104½
7 Ogden & L Chs 4s'48	74¾	74¾	74¾
6 Ohio Ed 4½s '65	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111¾	111½
5 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	103	102¾	103
1 Pac P&T 3¼s '66C	107½	107	107
5 Panhandle EBP 1s4s'53	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Para Pipe 3¼s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	100	100	100
31 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
26 Pen Co 4s '42	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	117⅝	117¼	117½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	120¾	120½	120½
19 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111	110⅞	110⅞
26 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102½	102½	102½
11 Pen RR 3½s stt	113¾	113½	113⅝
11 Pen RR 3¼s '70	99¾	99¾	99¾
76 Pen RR 3½s '52	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113¾	113¼	113¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	102	101½	102
24 Pere Marq 4½s '80	97	97	97
171 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114½	114½	114½
3 PhilBal&W 6½s'77C	114¾	114¾	114¾
22 Phila Co 5s '67	97½	97½	97½
1 Phil Elec 3¼s '67	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Phil Read C&I 5s '49	71½	71½	71½
6 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23½	23½	23½
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	27½	27½	27½
1 PCC&StL 4½s '77	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 PittsCWVa 4½s '60 C	83½	84	83½
46 PortGen&Elec 4s '40	61	61	61
19 PortoRiATel 6s '42	74¾	74¾	74¾
38 PostalTel&C 5s '53	22¾	22¼	22¾
1 PotomacElP 3½s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Purity Bak 5s '58	98	98	98
8 Radio Keith 6s '41	104½	104½	104½
12 Readg 4½s '97A	107½	107½	107½
3 Readg 4½s '97B	107½	107½	107½
9 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	95	95	95
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56	107	106¾	107
3 Republic Stl 5½s'54	119½	119½	119½
26 Republic Stl 4½s '61	99¾	98¾	99¾
13 Republic Stl 4½s '56	97½	97¼	97½
16 Republic Stl 4½s '60	177	174¾	177
16 Revere Cop&B4½s '56	103½	103½	103½
3 R

Local Classified

(Continued)

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NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Small furnished bungalow on Silvermine River; 2½ acres; commuting distance N. Y. C.; cost price $6500. GRACE STERLING, 580 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 2-0649.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS., 352 Cabot Street, near Walnut Street—2 minutes to high school, Christian Science church, depot; 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, oil burner, 2-car garage. On premises, 2-5 Sunday. Winchester 0852-W.

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs.
36 E. Parkway. Tel. 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th St. (5 E)—Exceptionally desirable front, suitable two; also single $3.00. If seen appreciated. Rice.

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7953.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY wishes room; city, seashore; conveniences; $5 to $7 weekly. Mackie, 3136 96th St., Jackson Heights, Long Island, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, single, 25 years' residence and experience abroad, desires employment anywhere recommendable. 2M, 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT, refined woman (colored) wishes housekeepers position; City preferred. No laundry. A. Thomas, 449 W. 153rd St., N. Y. C. ED. 4-1290.

SUMMER BOARD

BRIDGEWAY INN
On Salmon River, Leesville, East Hampton, Conn. A Modern Inn of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine; sports; rates $27, $28, $22 weekly American plan. Booklet. W. C. Root.

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD

MacLEROY FARM—High elevation, beautiful location, good road, modern conveniences, airy rooms, home cooking, plenty fresh vegetables and milk; fishing, swimming, hiking; $14 to $16 weekly. MR. and MRS. CHARLES ROY, Barnet, Vt.

SUMMER HOMES

LADY will rent part of attractive farmhouse, seven rooms complete, separate entrances, furnished, improvements, kerosene, land, trees, spring. Lake Candlewood. $55.00 month, season-permanent (rates 15th). Foy, R. F. D. 2, New Milford, Conn.

LANESVILLE, Mass.—Attractive 8-room cottage, 2 baths, garage. Water view, near beach; July $175, August $200. Tel. Gloucester 2153-W.

MODERN house on Long Island Sound—rent from August 1st to end of season $500; own pier and beach; 6 master rooms, 4 baths, servants' rooms and bath; 3-car garage, servants' quarters above. Box BX, Saybrook Point, Conn. Phone Saybrook 242.

MONADNOCK region, until Oct. 1st, $1.50; furnished house, 4 fireplaces, electric stove, Frigidaire, vegetable garden; nice location. Westmoreland, N. H. Box 43.

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Secluded, modern seven room, beach-front cottage; boat; $50 per week. Lyford, 49 Ocean St., Atlantic, Mass., Liberty 8171 or Grs. 3223.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING in a Choral Society
FALL CONCERT—ALL VOICES
Apply ROBERT MALONE
3101 Carnegie Col. 5-5800 New York City

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 119 West 24th. Chickering 4-4458. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others, cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th St., New York. Wis. 7-7990.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4848
Mon. Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.85 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
4 F. O. ARCADE

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

Bridgeport's GREAT Money-Saving Event Is Now in Progress!
Howland's
79th
Mill End Sale
Planned to meet the needs of every family and every home.
Everything standard Howland quality, guaranteed to give satisfaction.
MAIN FLOOR

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

BLACK'S SHOE REPAIRING
A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. 4-2507

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 Broad Street

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Seventy-five Cent
Dry Dusting Mop given with any size Johnson's Liquid Wax, Glo-Coat Polishing Wax or Paste Wax.
This offer good until July 15th
GREENWICH HARDWARE

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

SILVER WATCHES
W. D. Webb Inc.
Jewelers Since 1897
DIAMONDS REPAIRING
Tel. 74-W 117 Greenwich Ave.

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 5660

The SHIRLEY SHOP
Announces Their Semi-Annual SALE
one group of Dresses at Half the Regular Price
PASTEL SHADES 20% OFF
121 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 891

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-2619
1:30-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
483 MAIN STREET

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

delicatessen
the finest salads and table delicacies
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
969 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr.
(Newton, Robertson's Bakery)

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

BLUEBERRY CUP CAKES
35c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
550 Main St. 596 Asylum St.

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"
Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 43-44 at 903 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3261

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good-Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 850

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

When in Need of a
Permanent Wave
Facial—Haircut
Phone 350
Middlesex Beauty Salon
350 Main St. Capitol Theatre Bldg.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7-2515
1 P. M. to 5 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"Try a Monitor Advertiser"
100% Pure OILS
KOPPERS COKE 'blue' COAL
QuinnipiaCCOALCo.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

MANHATTAN
Dyers & Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
59 Ashmun St. Phone 7-4111

Phillips STORE
High Grade Toilet Goods at Popular Prices
Also
Many Monitor-advertised products.
67 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Caiser

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
97 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phone 2-2004, 2-1276

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"
97 AUDUBON STREET 6-6130

Rugs Washed and Stored
Domestic and Orientals
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN CO.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
12 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ANDRÉ & JOHN

Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 6-5150

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 1047
9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location,
51 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

PHONE NORWALK 900
OLDEN TIME BOTTLING WORKS
WM. H. FERRIS, Prop.
Try a Case of Our Ginger Ale
Norwalk's Favorite Beverages 9 Van Zant Street E. NORWALK, CONN.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.
Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
106 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-4 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stamford Storage Co.
Moving
Local and Long Distance Furniture Moving
HAULING Safes, Machinery, etc.
Every load insured, of course!
Office Tel. 3-7565 Warehouse 4-3824
Luther Street

VACATION TOGS
Bathing Suits—Beach Robes
Cotton Slacks—Polo Shirts
Tropical Suits.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Salute the Fourth—
with a new
White Dress and Coat
M. MOLTASCH AND SON
278 MAIN STREET

Stamford's Headquarters for Walk-Over Shoes
EXPERT FITTER IN ATTENDANCE
THE C. O. MILLER CO.

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHANGEX "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
26 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

PATTERSON FUEL CORP., INC.
FUEL OILS
PHONE DAY 4-0616 NIGHT 3-8169
GURLEY BUILDING

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Air Conditioning Oil Burners
National Heating Co.
880 Main Street 4-3111
Norwalk 6000 Greenwich 1280

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0161
Mon., Wed., Fri. 9 A. M.-3 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

OUR JULY CLEARANCE SALE
Now Going On
Big Savings on all lines of new merchandise at this big clearance.
SEE THESE BIG VALUES
Buy Now and Save
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

See our women's bathing suit collection—all wool and fabric. Solid colors and gay prints.
We have your size
$1.98 to $5.00
The Miller & Peck Co.

BATHING SUITS
and
BATHING ACCESSORIES
SUGENHEIMER Inc.
64 BANK ST., WATERBURY, CONN.

NEWS!
Freeman's is a member of the
N. R. O. G.
(National) (Retailer) (Owned) (Grocers)
At Your Service All-ways
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

NEW YORK

ALBANY

July Clearances
in All Departments
Real Bargains
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning
Not Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

A Rich and Exciting Experience
Hear the new
Hammond Electric Organ
Easy to Play—Costs no more than a Fine Piano. Concerts Daily at the New and Remodeled Store of
Weeks & Dickinson
Binghamton
Endicott, N. Y.

Barnes Flower Shop
Riviera Theatre Building
Flowers for Summer Weddings
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Dial 2-4945
Syracuse Shop 205 Jefferson St. Dial 2-8389

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2389 6 BROWN ST.

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

For a Glorious 4th
And vacation week-ends following, every member of the family will need new summer apparel. The cost is moderate at
McLEAN'S

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

Parlor City Shoe Store
Beautiful I. Miller Shoes in Summer Colors and Styles. Hosiery and Bags to Match or Contrast with Costume.
Comfort and Elegance in Footwear
40 COURT STREET

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

BRONXVILLE

WRIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
&
BAXTER & PLATE
249 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 5-2145
Yonkers 4888

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2333 145 Parkway Road

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-3 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3345
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
308 15th Street Lincoln 0780

A Better Service for You
BRUCE RADIO SERVICE
DELAWARE 7037
41 LINVIEW TERRACE

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY Mobilgas & Mobiloil
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye Co.
Esso
Cars to go for it!
95 SOUTH MAIN STREET

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS
REAL ESTATE
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

BE THRIFTY
Shop at our Modern Markets for Quality Meats and Monarch Finer Foods.
PUTNAM'S MARKETS
JOHNSTOWN GLOVERSVILLE

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

For Underwear
Our BARBIZON Shop
LINEN and CRAFT SHOP
99 N. MAIN STREET PHONE 3942-R

JAMESTOWN

BIGELOW'S
You Never Pay More Here for Quality Goods
Jamestown's Big Store

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

KENMORE

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2303 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 3111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

VACATION —
FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER
buy homemade salads, baked beans, meat loaf, also large variety of cold cuts and cheese at
WERNER'S
2145 DELAWARE AVE. RI 2584

NEW YORK

KENMORE
(Continued)

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. RI. 2946

LARCHMONT

Eloyse Haley
1936 Palmer Ave. Larch. 2068
Permanent Waving
Manicuring
Hairdressing

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on all cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

The Candy Box
Attractive Gift Boxes of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVE.

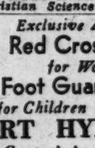
Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church


Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Final Clearance Sale of All Summer Hats
GERTRUDE
493 CENTRAL AVENUE
Exclusive Agency for Dobbs Hats

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
Closed Evenings From July 12 until Labor Day
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET
TEL. FL. 9-2734

Infants' and Children's Wear
Ladies' Bathing Suits
Stern's
36-53 Main Street

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Boulevard

Authorized Ford Dealers
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6002

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

MAJESTIC-ORION CLEANERS
Same Day Service
All Work Done on Premises
We Call and Deliver Anywhere
72-19 Austin St. Bou. 8-1316

Adeline Gilbert
Town and Country Clothes
Clearance of Early Summer Merchandise
71-24 Austin Street Bou. 8-0361

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

FREEPORT

Automatic Oil Delivery Timed by the Weather
No need for you to order oil—We take care of it.
Ask to hear the details of our contract.
KENNETH E. NAGLE INC.
Hewlett Ave. Merrick, L. I.
Phone FREEPORT 2080
24-Hour Service
We Solicit Your Valued Patronage

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

CHESTER A. FULTON & SON
MORTICIANS
49 W. MERRICK ROAD, FREEPORT
TEL. FREEPORT 3401
Lady Attendant Upon Request

Sinclair Service Station
CHASIS LUBRICATION AND CAR WASHED
Combination Offer $1.49
for July
HARRIGAN & BONNIWELL, Props.
Grove St., corner Merrick Rd., FREEPORT

HERMAN C. DUNKER
Optometrist
Stone Building—Cor. Merrick Road and Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Telephones: Office 542-W—Res. 2116-W
Hours: 9 to 5:30 p. m. Evenings by appointment

GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
36 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1600-M
7 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. WINKENBACH
Groceries and Delicatessen

Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
162 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7334

Phone: Hempstead 1960
Hempstead Linen Supply Service
125 SOUTH FRANKLIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
A Complete Linen, Towel and Uniform Service

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bolliotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

F. P. BUTZ
of H. N. Heneck, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Authorized Ford Dealers
New Cars and Trucks
3260 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
30-02 43rd Ave.
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Av. at 75 St.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
30-02 43rd Ave.
Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0062-4036
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0811-0813

Let RUBIN
Furnish your kitchen
Cutlery, China, Hardware, Venetian Blinds. Wear-Ever specials now on sale. New line of Oil Cloth, Edging.
3101 NORTHERN BLVD. Rav. 8-1970

FIELDS
LADIES'-BOYS'-GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
32nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 32nd Street Newtown 9-7613

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by FACTORY trained men using FACTORY methods and specified FACTORY PARTS.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

CINCOTTA & SON
Grocers and Fruiterers
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
MONARCH FINE FOODS
80-17 Northern Blvd. Newtown 9-9844

THE COLUMBIA UPHOLSTERY SHOP
81-15 37TH AVENUE (POLK)
Slip Covers—Draperies
Fine Upholstered Furniture
TEL. HAV. 9-5557

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings

DULION'S HOME COOKING
Luncheon — Dinner — Sundays
25c and up 50c and 65c 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

Roosevelt Haberdashers
8203 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Semi-Annual Reduction Sale
All Merchandise Greatly Reduced for Quick Clearance
Sarnoff Hat Agency

Public Stenographer
ELEANOR M. HODGDON
Mimeographing—Multigraphing
Notary Public
Mail and telephone service.
81-11 Roosevelt Ave. Tel. bus. Hav. 6-6958
Room 1 Tel. Res. Newtown 9-1757

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0181
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage

John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

LYNBROOK

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 5 CORNERS

JULY SPECIAL
Deckle Edge Vellum Printed Stationery, 100 Sheets, 100 Envelopes popular sizes. Large bi-fold sheet or folded note size White paper only. Either size furnished with name and address on paper and envelope; or large or small monogram on paper only. Blue ink. Price applies to purchase in store.
A $2.00 VALUE FOR $1.00
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE PHONE LYN 837

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 0422

MASSAPEQUA-Amityville

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
GRADUATION - WEDDING
Gifts
Kaller's Jewelry Store
CASH—CREDIT
30 East Main St., Patchogue

NEW YORK

Long Island

PATCHOGUE (Continued)

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones } Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 888

THIS and THAT SHOP
82 NORTH OCEAN AVE.
GIFTS OF QUALITY
where you will find
HAND-MADE FROCKS—SMOCKS
BEACH COATS—CHILDREN'S DRESSES
Gifts, Antique Glassware, Toys, and many inexpensive things.
COME IN AND BROWSE AROUND

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9998

Special Sale
Jack's Clothes Shop
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
SLACKS $1.75 UP
Tel. Missouri 7-2985 TUXEDOS TO HIRE
216-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Hollis 5-7900
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

SOL. ROSEMAN
Annual Summer Shoe Sale
Florsheim—Posner's—Arch-Rest
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
29-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0821
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0450

½ YEARLY SALE
Our Regular Stock of Matrix, Wilbur Coon, Treadeasy Shoes
Matrix Shoes
Edwards and Pedicraft Shoes for Children
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
Est. 1917
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

Ona's Beauty Salon
Latest hair styles featured in our window monthly.
Frederic Wave very special now $5.00
117-09 Hillside Avenue
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
Telephone Vir. 7-6967

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

SCHICK SHAVER
Lipschutz
Stationers
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve 3-9067

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich Hill 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

Telephone Rockville Center 7239
Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists in Frances Fox Preparations

282 MERRICK ROAD
JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
109 Maiden Lane, New York, Tel. BE. 3-8362
56 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 3707

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

New and Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
HOOVER—EUREKA
EXPERT SERVICE
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6420

ST. ALBANS

WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CURtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Postermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONE BEVERLY 8800

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak. 2690

MATRIX SHOES sold at **Dave Weisberger Inc.**
47 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs (invisible mending and remodeling
21 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070-9220

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4308

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

KENDALL OIL — SAE 30 — SUNOCO — GOODRICH SILVERTOWN TIRES

ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 326 LIBERTY ST.
NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

When You **Purchase Goods** *Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Natalie F. Barker
Tel. New Rochelle 6358
AGENT FOR
JANE ASHTON COSMETICS
Smart Utility Bags and Beach Kits also
"SNAG PROOFED" HOSIERY in all the new shades.
195 Elm Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly $260.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter. 6.22

NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
381 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y. Tel. Larch. 81

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes : Famous Makes
3.95 — 4.95 — 5.95
(Values up to $15.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R. 4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6090

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KREBSE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

Kathryn Hayes
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
85 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Lizette L. Brown
FACIALS
Circle 7-2385 117 West 57th St.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 0421
69 WEST 129TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0058

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS
Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories

Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

MARINERS HARBOR

WEISSGLASS DAIRIES, Inc.
Milk and Cream — Weissglass — Butter and Eggs
GIbraltar 2-6600-01-02 2014 Forest Ave.
MARINERS HARBOR, S. I.

PORT RICHMOND

I. A. SILVIE & SON
Funeral Service
69 Richmond Avenue
Port Richmond, N. Y.
GIbraltar 2-0304

PEEKSKILL

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
DISCONTINUED STYLES
REGULARLY $5 to $8
3.45 and 3.95
Regular Styles $5 to $8
July 5th to 31st inclusive
PISANI BROTHERS
28 NORTH DIVISION STREET

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Washing, $1.00 Indexed Lubrication, $1.00 Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
213 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MORERO JR., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDORKBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

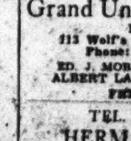
PORT CHESTER

LARRY HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Expert
HAIR CUTTING FACIALS
FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
220 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

POUGHKEEPSIE

Luckey Platt & Co.
July Clearance SALE
Starts Wednesday July 7th
Greatly Reduced Prices

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
N. Cedar St. Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197



B & M Food Market
FINE GROCERIES
Vegetables, Meats, Fruits of the Best Quality.
Cocomalt
469 MAIN STREET
Delivery Service Phone 6160

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

July Clearance Women's Apparel
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3270
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TOURISTS or Your Out-of-Town Guests
will enjoy our homelike atmosphere
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
LUNCHES—DINNERS
FOUNTAIN SERVICE

SWP HOUSE PAINT
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this spring.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
53 STATE STREET MAIN 1517
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

DYERS **Beck** DRY CLEANERS
380 Park Ave. 763 Monroe Ave.
1704 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PARTY. N. B. C. Red Network, SUNDAY—9 to 10 P. M.

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 — regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
23 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

WATTS DRY CLEANING Co.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments
Knit work a speciality.
322 COTTAGE ST. GENESEE 814

Albert Ward
Optometrist
198 Lyell Ave. Glenwood 4419

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Any 3 Items $1.00, Mon., Tues., Wed. 50c each on Thurs. Fri. and Sat.
Tel. Scars. 0300

SPENCER BEAUTY SHOP
"Exclusive But Not Expensive"
4 SPENCER PLACE
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Expert Permanent Waving $3.00 and up

INSURANCE
CONSULT
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
KENNETH L. METZ, Vice.-Pres.
Be Sure — Insure
Harwood Building Scarsdale 2100
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2736
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

Barnard's Pharmacy
GARTH ROAD TEL. SC. 2442-2443

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM — Tek
Soda Fountain and Luncheonette Lounge
Breyers Ice Cream

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

The **De Lorme** GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. — *Hosiery, Lingerie, Millinery*
Telephone Scarsdale 4584

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
113 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

HARRY H. HARTMAN
Counsellor At Law
841 O. C. S. Bank Building
Tel. 2-1173

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks - Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included — $4.95 — regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
439 SOUTH SALINA ST.

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Robert E. Gilman
General Insurance
Empire Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

UTICA

D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Our label in your clothes assures you of quality and fashion distinction.
COATS ● SUITS ● DRESSES
SPORTWEAR

INSURANCE
Fire ✓ Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
209 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3178
209 GENESEE ST.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 3-8139

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2297-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

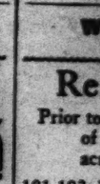
WHITE PLAINS

Removal Sale
Prior to the opening in August of our *New Home* across the street at
181-183 MAMARONECK AVENUE
we are disposing of all of our present stock at
Cost and below cost
L. A. Schulman
White Plains, N.Y.

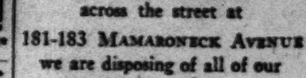
BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Fricassee Soup or Salad Chickens
23c lb. 5½ to 7 lbs.
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"



NORGE Rollator refrigeration
Concentrator Ranges
Autobuilt Washers
Duotrol Ironers
Notarius Appliance Co.
135 E. POST ROAD—W. P. 9595



COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road Tel. W. P. 1500
196 Main Street Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

Going Away?
Be sure to include a dress from (drastic reductions)
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

CITY MEAT MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Provisions
John Notch 11 Grove St.
William O. Bitter White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 740-2753 Prompt Delivery

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO.
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 8100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

$5 for your old cleaner
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Large Model $54.50
Deduct Old Cleaner 5.00
Your Cost $49.50
RAY **KLINE** INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012

Palm Beach Suits, $16.75
TAILORED BY BERKSHIRE Palm Beach FROM THE BENDING BOUGH
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them. And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESTCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

A Beauty Aid for Every Need
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer
That Persistent Canvasser

—Elderman in Washington Post
Lorelei

—Evans in Columbus Dispatch
The Innocent Bystander

—Doyle in Philadelphia Record
Too Much Whirling Around

—Elderman in Washington Post
He Did It!

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

57

El Pedregal

On the way out to El Desierto, I got fleeting glimpses of a real desert off to the left as I passed through San Angel (Sahn Ahn'-hale). But if you miss these snatches of a bleak petrified sea—an arid tumultuousness which sharply borders rich land luxuriant with flowers—there will be no dearth of little boys running up to your car and calling and beckoning you to come with them to see the "mummies."

The term "mummies" is not an entirely appropriate one, as you will note if you decide to swing around and steer with your little pilot. He will take you off a scant three or four blocks, down to the formidable edge of El Pedregal (Ayl Pay-dray-gahl'—"rocky place"); and there you will have to look through some excavations in the deep lava where there have been brought to light some remains of a prehistoric people who were swallowed up in an eruption from Mt. Ajusco sometime between 3000 and 10,000 years ago. (This is the prevailing theory; although there are those who insist that the sullen blackish lava poured forth from Mt. Xitli (Seet'-lee); while others say that this is a vestige of the cataclysm that resulted in the throwing up of the Valley of Mexico—but my last two paragraphs will refute this.)

The Pedregal covers approximately 20 square miles; and the visitor should not venture out too far alone, for the intricate little trails would deceive the very elect. But do look through the Copilco Museum.

While you are about it, you might as well do right by our Pedregal. Follow the road bordering it, through Coyocan, and out the Cuernavaca road to Tlalpam—about eight miles from San Angel. There you should bear right for about a mile and a half, and visit the Cuicuilco (Kwee-kweel'-ko) Pyramid. It isn't so much to look at—just a strange ancient cone with a spiral terrace of stone around it. You wouldn't mention it in the same breath, perhaps, with the Pyramid of the Sun out at Teotihuacán. But you will discover this superlatively important fact: It is surrounded and held fast by the deep lava of the Pedregal.

This means, of course, that when the archaeologists have worked out some date for the lava flow, there will be a definite basis to work from to find a date for the civilization which built the pyramids.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

What Hast Thou In the House?

There is a great tendency among a people blessed with abundant prosperity and the blessings of liberty, to overlook their present blessings and vainly work for fancied advantages and for the institution of laws not always needed.

This is not an infrequent tendency when the good that is is ignored; and so ambitions, labors, hopes, and prayers are expressed, maybe to the effect of often losing what would prove to be enjoyments right at hand if only they are recognized and utilized.—Ernest C. Moses, in "Our United States."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An old axiom and a modern bit of comment on the same constitute the subject of today's cryptic message:

AXIOI'M BC DEF MBGHCJ AD

AXI IKKÍLA AXBA "AND XIBFM

BOI PIAAIO AXBC DCI," PQA

NXIC HA LDRIM AD B CBHE.

HA EDMIM HAM SDHCA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the State of the U. S. that is 48th in point of area —— add the number of letters in the name of its capital city ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the city of this State which for decades has been the most famous watering place in the U. S. ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of a leading university located in the capital city ——; and divide by the number of states which bound this State on any of its borders ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Sitting at our desk, we muse upon what today's change might be, and the words DESK to MUSE provide just that change. Can you do it in 5 moves?

What Is the Diameter?

A circular piece of steel is 2 feet in diameter, and of uniform thickness. Four holes of equal diameter are drilled in it, the metal thus removed equaling 2 and one-half per cent of the total weight of the circular piece. What is the diameter of each hole?

A Little of This and That

"Little" forms the basis of today's matching game. The first has been checked by way of example. Can you find the other "hook-ups" for the "Littles" mentioned below?

1	Little Corporal	Stephen Douglas	
2	Little Darrit	Opera, Pinafore	
3	Little Eva	Bonaparte	✓
4	Little Giant	Novel, Darrie	
5	Little Paris	Story, Alcott	
6	Little Boy Blue	Uncle Tom's Cabin	
7	Little Buttercup	Novel, Dickens	
8	Little Nell	Brussels	
9	Little Minister	Poem, Field	
10	Little Women	Old Curiosity Shop	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

Doesn't Go Higher

A nail driven into a tree four or five feet above the ground will remain at that height however tall the tree grows.

Who Counted Them?

There are 45,000,000,000 cotton fibers in one bale of cotton.

Tires, Etc.

The United States uses more than half the world's supply of rubber.

Daily Anecdote

Not Alone

Madame Schumann-Heink was sitting in front of an enormous steak. Caruso passed her table and seeing the huge portion of meat before the singer, he said: "Siena, you are not going to eat that alone?"

"No," said Schumann-Heink, shaking her head, "No, not alone. With potatoes."

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A traveling salesman in the Black Hills of Dakota had to be dug out of a June snowdrift and try to work that one into an expense account.

Washington Post: The Viennese barber who won a contest by shaving a customer in eighteen seconds is so hoarse it will be a week before he can return to work.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: Latest novelty on the market is the silent radio, which appears to be a household treasure—for the neighbors, of course.

Montreal Herald: Russian planes have been seen over Hindenburg. Linotype operators everywhere are aghast.

St. Louis Star Times: The best way to serve bread pudding is to place it in a pan, step to the back door, and say: "Chick! Chick!"

Quotation for Today

HE IS happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstances.
—HUME.

Miss Blue Blood

Monitor Camera Club from Harold Carey, Portland, Oregon
But Her Real Name Is "Trouble"

Solitude

When from our better selves we have too long
Been parted by the hurrying world, and droop,
Sick of its business, of its pleasures tired,
How gracious, how benign, is solitude.—William Wordsworth.

In Lighter Vein

Too Much

Two hired hands from neighboring farms were telling each other their troubles. One was complaining about not getting enough to eat.

"Just this morning," he said, "the cook says to me, 'Do you know how many pancakes you've et already this morning?' I told her I didn't have occasion to count 'em. 'Well,' says she, 'that last one was the twenty-sixth.' And it made me so hot I got up from the table and went to work without my breakfast."—Montreal Herald.

—Answers
"It's a compliment, I tell yer!"

Too Little?

The woman was directed to her seat at the military tattoo by an obliging officer, and offered him sixpence. "Here you are, my man."

"I beg your pardon, madam, but I am an officer."

"I can't help it; that's all the change I've got."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The Man Pays

"I suppose you'd be surprised if I gave you a check for a birthday present, George?" said Mrs. Robinson.

"Indeed!" replied her husband.

"Well, here it is—all made out and ready for you to sign."—Tit-Bits.

Better Late Than Never

"Hurry up with that game, boys," said the village fireman, "there's a fire in the next village."

"How do you know?"

"I had a postcard this morning."

Of Course!

"Haven't I seen you somewhere?"

"I believe you have—I've been there."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Gishala

Gishala was a small village in Galilee which lay some 25 miles to the north of Nazareth; and though it is not actually mentioned by name in the Bible, it is of considerable interest to students of the Scriptures, owing to the statement made by the early Christian scholar Jerome, to the effect that this was the native town of the parents of the apostle Paul.

It is said that unsettled conditions, and even warfare, in their native land led them to leave their home town and to travel northward through Syria and into Cilicia, ultimately settling in Tarsus, where Paul's early years were spent. Some have even supposed that the apostle was actually born in Gishala, and was brought to Tarsus as an infant; but it seems wise to accept at its face value Paul's own statement that he was "born in Tarsus" (Acts 22:3).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Something New

A young man whose only solution to the employment problem seemed to be to take a position as clerk in a small grocery store in a farming community, has greatly improved the patronage of the store, and has actually become interested in his work.

The store carried only the necessary stock; and when the matter of expanding was mentioned, the thought was voiced that women in a farm community would not be interested in trying any of the so-called new time-saving products on the market. However, the young clerk wrote to all his city relatives asking them what new products they would recommend, and he persuaded the grocer to try them. Special display was made of them—and they sold. He then began to keep a record of any new food he could hear of.

Customers are talking of how they like the different foods, and new ones are coming. Every week the grocer has agreed to display some new food, and the women are finding the quicker way of preparing foods a boon in their busy season.—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Seek Ye First'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kansas City, Mo.

A young lad here answered an advertisement for a boy clerk in a drugstore. Although he went early to the place, he found a long line of boys already waiting. It was Sunday morning; and as the hour approached the time when he was accustomed to go to Sunday school, he felt some perplexity. There were still so many boys ahead of him that he knew he would have small chance of getting to Sunday school if he waited to be interviewed. He finally resolved to obey his parents' teaching, that it was always best to be in his place in Sunday school if he could possibly do so without depriving anyone else of rightful help.

He therefore decided to send in a note by the boy ahead of him, giving his name, address, and telephone number, stating that he felt he should go to Sunday school as was his habit, and asking that in case they found no one else whose qualifications seemed satisfactory, they might call him for an interview. He then went on his way, rejoicing to have found a satisfactory answer to the problem.

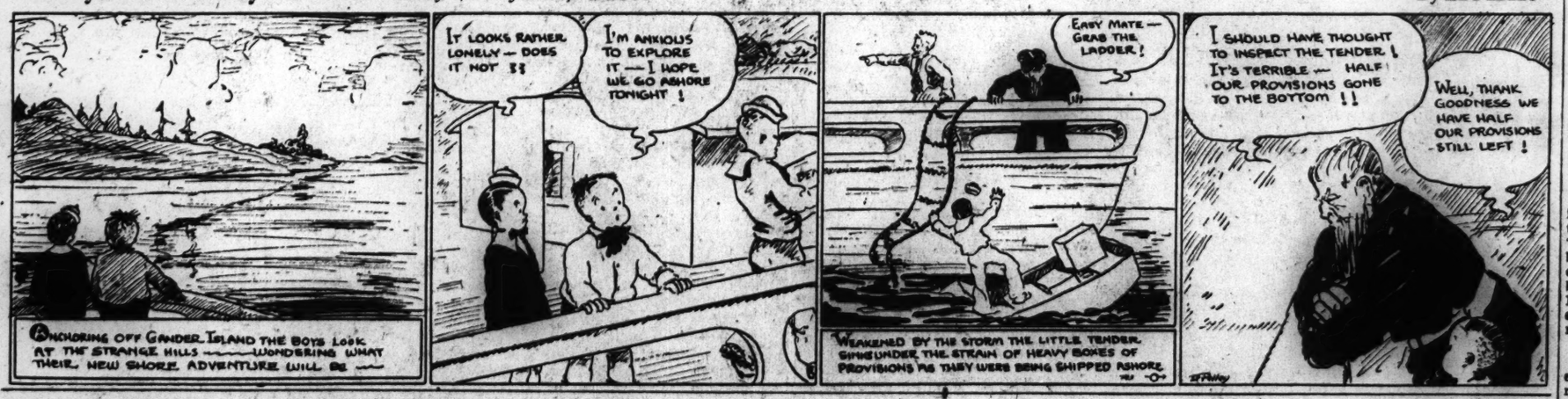
Several days passed, with no word from the advertiser. Although the boy felt that now there was little chance of his being called, he was still happy about his decision, as he felt sure he had done right.

But at the drugstore no such satisfaction reigned. It was becoming evident that the new boy did not have a clear understanding of the value of honesty. When it was decided that he must be dismissed, naturally the first thought was of the boy who had felt he must be in his place in Sunday school, even though it might cost him a chance at the job.

The interview following his summons resulted in several years of work entirely satisfactory to the store and very pleasant and educational to the boy.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby (Pollyanna) Dubbs*

By LE PELLEY


ANCHORING OFF GANDER ISLAND THE BOYS LOOK AT THE STRANGE HILLS ——— WONDERING WHAT THEIR NEW SHORE ADVENTURE WILL BE ———
IT LOOKS RATHER LONELY — DOES IT NOT ??
I'M ANXIOUS TO EXPLORE IT — I HOPE WE GO ASHORE TONIGHT !
EASY MATE — GRAB THE LADDER !
WEAKENED BY THE STORM THE LITTLE TENDER SHRIEKS UNDER THE STRAIN OF HEAVY BOXES OF PROVISIONS AS THEY WERE BEING SHIPPED ASHORE
I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT TO INSPECT THE TENDER ! IT'S TERRIBLE — HALF OUR PROVISIONS GONE TO THE BOTTOM !!
WELL, THANK GOODNESS WE HAVE HALF OUR PROVISIONS STILL LEFT !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Goes Visiting*

By THE HAGERS

"PLEASE STAY FOR DINNER," SAID TED BEAR WHEN WE AT LAST CAME TO HIS LAIR.
"RUN IN AND SEE IF IT'S ALL RIGHT," I QUACKED. "IF NOT, I'LL SAY GOOD NIGHT."
"COME BACK TOMORROW," SAID THE CUB. "MY MOTHER'S AT HER SEWING CLUB,
"MY GRANDPA'S WORKING ON HIS BOOK, AND UNCLE BRUIN IS THE COOK!"

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Salaries

Question: Our bylaw states, relating to duties of the Board of Directors (the only governing board): "The board shall have charge of the business and financial affairs of the church. It shall fix the salaries and bonds of the officers and employees." Is it proper for the membership at a regular business meeting to raise, restore or fix these salaries?

Answer: The bylaw quoted is very explicit. Unless there is some other rule in the bylaws which expressly reserves to the membership the right to review all acts of the board, it would not seem permissible for the membership to take any action regarding salaries. The bylaws would first have to be amended, either by changing the bylaw above quoted or by introducing another bylaw qualifying the powers of the board.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: There's an old saying to the effect that "Two heads are better than one," but when it comes to a nail, it loses its point.

Factual Figuring: 11 (Rhode Island) plus 10 (Providence) minus 7 (Newport) times 5 (Brown) divided by 3 (Conn., Mass.) equals 35.

Letter Changing: Desk, dusk, dust, rust, muse, muse.

What is the Diameter?: Each hole has a diameter of 3-5 of an inch.

A Little of This and That: Little Corporal—Bonaparte; Little Darrit—Novel, Dickens; Little Eva—Uncle Tom's Cabin; Little Giant — Stephen Douglas; Little Paris—Brussels; Little Boy Blue—Poem, Field; Little Buttercup—Opera, Pinafore; Little Nell—Old Curiosity Shop; Little Minister—Novel, Barrie; Little Women — Story, Alcott.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1937 • *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Principle, Not Partisanship

EVERY American who wishes to see the Supreme Court issue resolved fairly and wisely will regret the basis of the opening debate in the United States Senate. Principle seemed forgotten in the emphasis on party or personality. Particularly did the advocates of the substitute proposal attempt to make the question appear solely one of politics and of loyalty to the President. Little was said about the merits of the new plan to give the President six appointments or of any necessity for remodeling the court.

This kind of argument is resorted to either when its users are sure of sufficient votes to achieve their purpose and do not trouble to make better arguments or when they are desperate and have no better arguments. Which reason governs in the present case will be clearer as the debate proceeds. Certainly opponents will not fail to develop the great questions of constitutional government involved in this issue. They will not neglect to put the decision back on the basis of a choice between constitutional methods.

They will not forget the clear-cut exposure of the original plan by the Judiciary Committee report whose single weakness was its own occasional thrusts at personalities. They will not fail to show that the issue is still whether the Constitution shall be amended by regular processes or by circumvention, whether the American system of three independent branches of government is to be preserved or to be overthrown by two branches packing the third to fit their purpose.

Nor can they allow the misapprehension to persist that the new bill is a compromise when it still permits the President to name the same number of judges as the old, and three of the six within six months. Surely they will point out that never in American history has a President asked special legislation to permit him to appoint a majority of the Supreme Court. And, they will demand some better explanation of what kind of program can be contemplated if it is one the already liberalized court would not approve.

In the interests of the nation the debate should be returned to the great constitutional questions involved. Much of the discussion that has swept the country since February has been on that basis. And the result has clearly been a popular rejection of the plan to remake the court. The issue has not changed. Partisanship, to the great credit of independent Democrats in Congress and in the editorial offices of the nation, has been laid aside for nobler concerns. There can be only injury to America if partisanship is now allowed to reverse a decision already made on the merits of two methods of changing the Constitution.

Less important but in the long run no less sure is the danger to the Democratic Party if Senators fail to put principles ahead of partisanship or personality. Actually personality rather than partisanship is involved. For no pledge of the party platform carried any such plan as is now proposed. And the dangers of division in the Democratic Party are greater if this measure be bludgeoned through than if it be blocked on the basis of sound constitutional procedure and defense of an independent judiciary. Lasting success for a party as for a nation can only be based on devotion to something bigger than personality or partisanship.

Price Tags on Peace

WHEN Mr. Eden described Britain's Spanish policy as "peace at almost any price" his listeners may have missed the "almost." Evidently there is a price at which peace might be unacceptable even to Britain.

But it is not clear what that price is. The British top bid will not be so high as to include any vital British interest, one may be sure. And up to now the Italo-German bloc has not openly named any such price. In the diplomatic shop windows today world peace is prominently displayed, and the price tag that the two Rightist dictatorships have placed on it is easy to read. It calls upon the prospective buyer to surrender Spanish democracy.

Apparently the assumption is that the prospective buyer is Britain, and that the British Government will find the price tempting. If there can be found a continuous thread running through the foreign policies of the two great European democracies—Britain and France—it is visible only in the light of their determination to keep war confined to Spain. They have even felt justified in sacrificing democratic prestige to this end. And the dictatorships, shrewdly assessing their customers, have been willing to appear reckless as to questions of European peace when confronting democratic powers in the Non-intervention Committee.

Recent hints that France might be willing to join with Britain in offering belligerent rights to the Spanish rebels in return for a withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" from Spain tends once more to confuse the situation. Perhaps French statesmen are now concerned that such a course would be in the interest of peace.

The effect of this running to and fro in the land may ultimately keep the rest of Europe from war, but only at the price which the dictators have placed on peace. A curious mixture of opinion exists as to the consequences of thus prolonging the Non-intervention Committee's discussions while the Spanish coastline goes unpatrolled. Mr. Eden in London thinks it gives an advantage to the Loyalist Government in Spain. But spokesmen for the Spanish Government complain that while they are getting no help from the democracies, the Insurgents are receiving the help they need from their sympathizers. If Mr. Eden is right it is surprising that the German and Italian governments do not show noticeable impatience at the deadlock in the committee, but on the other hand leave it to France and Britain to work out suggestions for renewing the patrols and then reject them.

As things are going now, the Loyalist Government is fighting against time as well as against General Franco's forces, and against the demoralizing influence of another impending victory for the dictator states in the Non-intervention Committee which may mean the granting of new advantages to the Insurgents by according them belligerent rights. If it appears that withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain is essential to the preservation of peace outside Spanish borders Franco may get belligerent rights and more, for the withdrawal of volunteers must take time.

But the price tag on peace, as now written, calls for the sacrifice of democracy in Spain. One important question the British and French democracies may well ask themselves if they are contemplating paying it: Is the figure for payment in full, or only a "down payment"?

Another "Vanishing American"

WITH the harvesting of America's wheat crop, the clatter of the combine is heard again in the land. The country, blessed by favorable weather, is transformed into a cornucopia, its capacious rim overflowing with golden grain.

One thing is missing, however, from the pastoral picture—the "musician" whose seasonal duty it was to play the harvest "horn of plenty"—that tireless and always interesting individual, the "harvest hand."

As in any great concentration of man power, there was a diversity of types among the harvest horde: the student, utilizing the vacation to "work his way through college"; the rural youth who, his own harvest ended, had chosen this means of "seeing the country"; the smooth-palmed "hand" who lapsed in moments of forgetfulness into "educated" speech, thereby bringing to the farmstead an aura of romance; clerks with bucolic background bent on turning their "vacation" into profit.

Rural America, busy with problems occasioned by cropless years, had not noticed the passing of the "harvest hand." It was only when farmers found themselves faced with the disposal of an unusually generous grain harvest that they came to the realization that the "right-hand man" had effaced himself from the scene. Bowing before the efficiency of the combine, he has folded his blanket as did the Arabs their tents, and as silently he has stolen away.

Words for War

IS THE sword any longer a true or a safe metaphor for war? This question has been asked by Dr. L. P. Jacks, a well-known leader of English religious and philosophical thought. Some observers have suggested that Dr. Jack's point is not an important one. Names, they maintain, are not important. But experience teaches that names count a very great deal. It was a sound feeling that caused a young man whose centenary is near at hand to change his name from Brodribb to Henry Irving.

In days gone by, "the sword" was an accurate phrase enough. The sword was a prinicpal weapon in war; and in such locutions as "spreading fire and sword" it gave a sense of war's distress and horror. But now it has become merely a word of romantic association. It is a symbol of justice and mercy used in ceremonies. It brings to thought such pleasant verses as Williiam Blake's

> I will not cease from mental fight,
> Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
> Till we have built Jerusalem
> In England's green and pleasant land.

In other words, it forms an impression of war altogether false, altogether different from the carnage of high explosive and poison gas in which modern war manifests itself.

Dr. Jack's case is that the public is subjected to a species of mesmerism every time "the sword" is used in this connection; and many people will agree with him. Poison gas would be perhaps a better metaphor; for it is not wise to cover up unpleasant things under even only half-pleasant names.

Mr. Wells' Prophecies

Book News of the Day

MR. WELLS has returned to fantasy. In STAR BEGOTTEN (London: Chatto & Windus. 6s. 6d.; New York: Viking. $1.75) he tells how one Joseph Davis—a successful historical novelist who has loved the romantic tyrants of history and who has lately written a book entitled "The History of Mankind: the Promise and the Struggle"—gets the idea that a new type of man is appearing on earth. Cosmic rays directed by beings on Mars are influencing human mutations—such is Mr. Davis's theory—and, for all he knows, the hero may be about to have one of these new, star-begotten creatures as a son. As he ponders this alarming subject and discusses it with his friends, Mr. Davis conjectures that the "star-begotten" may be already among us. We may be living among a secret society of superior beings.

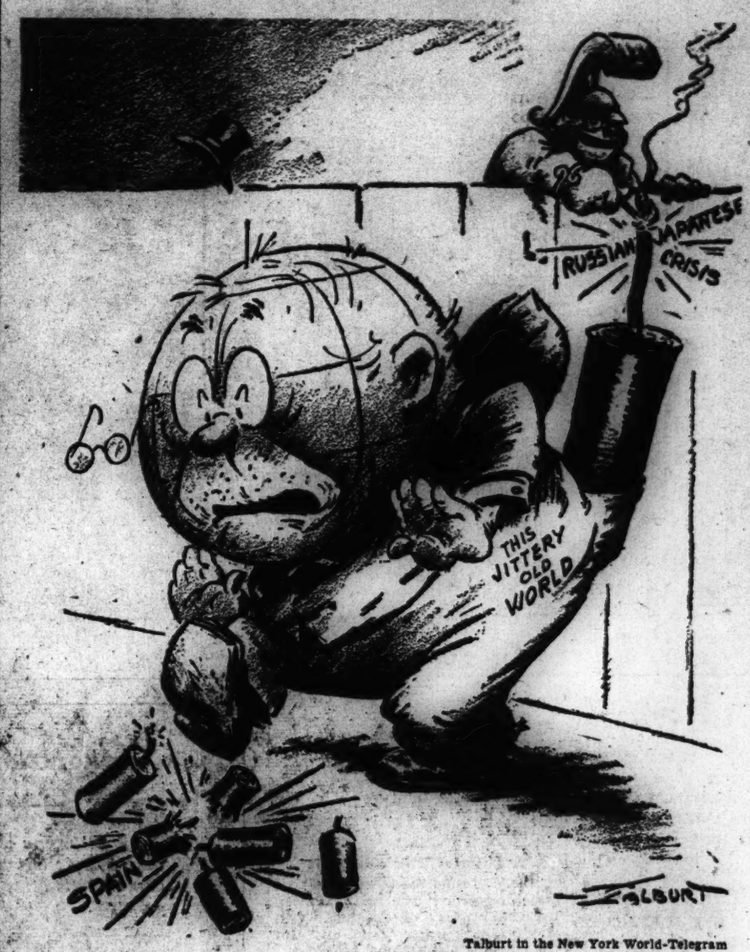
Mr. Wells to some extent repented of his earlier inventive irresponsibility and has abandoned the fun of the laboratory for more didactic play. The result is shrewd political allegory.

Lord Thunderclap, a press lord, sees that a scare campaign about the secret invasion of England by Martians would be a welcome relief from his perennial stock topics. The Martians would make the ideal scapegoats. Lord Thunderclap, who had "become enormously rich and influential in a gigantic inaccurate way all out of nasty little periodicals . . . was quite intelligent enough to understand there was something wrong about his headlong, unchallenged prominence." Sooner or later he would be called to account and, in consequence, went in fear of everyone, particularly of men of science and knowledge. They were always wanting to find things out. Perhaps they had found him out? For Lord Thunderclap, whose guilty conscience gave him an intense sensibility to such things, the "star-begotten" were all the things he dreaded, but in apotheosis.

Lord Thunderclap tires of his stunt; the public is indifferent. In America, "Are you a Martian?" has become a standard joke. Mr. Wells can now return to his real allegorical intention. How will these secret, safe, head-minded people, unencumbered by superstitions and tradition, behave in our kinds of world? What will they do in the storm of silly wars and civil wars, the new Thirty Years War, massacres, revenges and so on, pro-Red and anti-Red into which we are plainly drifting? Well, they will keep out of it. A world scourged by dictatorships will inevitably lead to sabotage, assassination and the secret society; for sanity will be driven underground.

Mr. Wells does not end on this depressing note. Mr. Davis, who is a father at the end of the story, accordingly destroys all his old romantic manuscripts and discovers he, himself, is one of the "star-begotten." V. S. P.

Raked Fore and Aft



Talburt in the New York World-Telegram

First Train Ride

DAYS of waiting had passed; days that had run into years without us children being aware of it, because at six and seven and eight a day may seem as long as a year, and a year be gone while we wait for a day to arrive. But at long last our wheat had turned out well, the mysterious arrangements that elders make had been completed, our trunks were packed and we were actually going "back East" to visit our grandparents and uncles and aunts and the cousins of whom we had no recollection whatever.

Trains nowadays seem to have lost the faculty of leaving at unheard-of hours, and so have robbed travel of much of its delicious strangeness. This train, which was to take two small girls for their first taste of railroad adventure, passed through our nearest town at three o'clock in the morning, a segment of time that we had previously known only by hearsay. But we were now to be awakened in a cavernous hotel room, dressed and led over blocks of echoing plank sidewalks to the station. We shivered with fearful delight and the night air of early autumn as we waited on the platform for the far-off hoot in the west that would tell us the train was coming.

* * *

The railroad itself had for us a significance that in this day of varied transportation is almost wholly lost to the world. Its coming had made practical the settling of our lands, and had done away with the slow and cumbersome method of freighting by wagon over the prairies. Those twin ribbons of steel, with the telegraph poles that strode beside them over the lonely miles, were our lines of communication with the outer world.

Still, we lived much too far from the rails for convenience, since our only vehicle was a lumber wagon; and the phrase that we probably heard oftenest as children was, "When the new railroad is built." It might pass right by our place, our parents said jokingly; and I still dream occasionally of a train, the engine having a huge cowcatcher and flaring smokestack, thundering down the road past my childhood home.

* * *

But we were not thinking of that as we waited on the platform. We could no more imagine what that train ride would be like than a hatching chicken can picture what waits for it outside the shell. The train would never come, we thought; but actually it was probably not more than ten minutes before we heard the whistle and shortly afterward saw the headlight sweeping down the track toward us. We huddled against the depot wall as the monster roared by with its bell clanging and steam hissing from under it, and stopped up the track by the water tower.

The conductor set the extra step in place and waved us curtly inside. This service might seem a bit primitive to the young of today, but it was sufficient, even lavish, for us. We could have climbed up to the high step without having a box set down for us! And inside the car, what a wonderland of varnished wood and red plush cushions! The lights were fortunately dimmed, so that we were spared too great a bedazzlement or too much shyness in the presence of the wonderful beings who had been riding all night and who lifted uneasily resting heads to glance morosely at us.

* * *

We pressed our faces against the nearest windows to stare out at the darkness intensified by a single light burning in the station. Near by, the brakeman swung his lantern, and someone we could not see sang out in a startling bass voice, "All abo-oard!" though there was not a soul on the platform to obey his command. The town, we thought, should have roused to answer his call; but no one appeared and almost at once the train started, with a lurch and a protesting creaking.

We sat breathless, our hands in our laps, while the conductor, his face set in the severe lines of majesty above his gleaming brass buttons, punched the tickets our father held out. No one, really, could be half so important as the railway conductor on a branch line looked thirty years ago; so we had good reason for waiting until he was well past before we ventured, timidly, to touch the splendor of red plush, and even then we hoped that he had noticed that our hands were clean. MARY ZIESLER

North . . South . . East . . West

Gaining Dominion in Unity

By Frank H. Perrin

CANADA inherited much from the parent country which she has preserved, watched and nurtured because of a generous filial devotion. This was expressed and appreciatively emphasized at the recent observances of Dominion Day. By the way, there is something in the phrase, that appeals to one and holds the thought. There is no sense of attempting to glorify some individual or some historic happening. Dominion suggests more than that. A people should have dominion, and having gained it they should cherish it and preserve it.

Canada's sister below the long international boundary gained her place in the sun and her desired independence by processes which seemed necessary and unavoidable at the time. And as the record of the intervening years is studied one wonders if Canada otherwise would have realized its present economic and political independence. There is no true dominion without a fair and reasonable measure of independence.

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In the western world today the problem is not one of forging out and forming new patterns or experimental models of government, or of graphically outlining new charts and new adventures in production, consumption and distribution, or in the management, through penalization or confiscation of what we call wealth. There is need for greater unity of purpose, of a higher and more sincere regard for the acknowledged rights, though not always the demands, of others. Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, emphasized this, among other things, in his reply to the radiocast message of congratulation from President Roosevelt on the observance of Dominion Day. He has already been quoted broadly in the press of both countries, but what he said regarding unity will bear frequent repetition:

"I should like to offer to the people of Canada," the Governor General remarked, "one reflection which I think is appropriate to this day of national remembrance. Seventy years ago the Fathers of the Confederation accomplished a great work. They gave Canada union. They could not give her unity. Unity comes only by the processes of time, by the slow assimilation of different points of view and different traditions. Canada must have not merely a formal Confederation, but a sincere identity of purpose, and a true homogeneity of spirit. Let us remember today that her destiny is not to be a mere territorial expression and not to be merely nine vigorous provinces, but to be a single and individible nation."

Canada's heritage was one of unity rather than division, of accord, rather than revolution or rebellion. This may not be everywhere apparent. It may not be manifested at all times in the family councils made up of races and creeds temperamentally opposed in even their evaluation of ways and means and objectives. But the people have held fast to their ideal of national unity. No subtle or insinuating influences have led them far astray, no matter what provocation may have tempted them.

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Such political cohesiveness at a time when so many peoples are vainly seeking new ways and new leaderships in the hope of finding in some form of absolutism a release from their own moral responsibilities of citizenship should be commended. There is no royal road to prosperity, happiness, political safety or industrial peace except that which has long been traveled. There can be no genuine progress along even this road except that insured by unity of purpose and unity of effort.

Gradually, unless I am mistaken, the people of the Americas, at least, are coming to a realization that the dependable charters and wayshowers in mundane affairs are not those who, impatient because of seemingly slow progress along tried lines, form themselves into combined minority groups with the avowed purpose of imposing bloc philosophies upon those momentarily in the minority. The people of Canada see, perhaps more clearly at the moment than do their neighbors, the futility, the folly, the appalling danger of such an adventure in government. There is nowhere apparent that vestige of venturesome disregard of precedent and the established order which seems sometimes to actuate the people of the states, whether the descendants of colonial forebears or adopted sons and daughters from some alien land.

One would not discourage or condemn the proper manifestation of a desire for true independence. It is the right of men and women everywhere. But it must not be forgotten that this independence can never be gained or accorded, and that it certainly cannot be maintained and enjoyed without unity. There must be a unity of right desire and a unity of right purpose. Both these, I am quite certain, Canada possesses and consciously reflects.

The Wide Horizon

All Quiet on the Nanking Front

By Randall Gould

SHANGHAI

JUST about the time the outer world is becoming conscious of the cessation of Nanking-Communist hostilities and the prospect of a "united front" in China, a cloud of dense silence descends over the scene in China itself.

It is clear enough that there are no more northwest hostilities. It is also clear that the Communists must have pretty well "thrown their hand in," abandoning both radical economic ideas and provocative advice to Nanking. But what Nanking itself has done aside from lifting the embargo on imports of direly needed necessities into Red territory is hard to ascertain; certainly the "united front" has not materialized in any sense such as to give the erstwhile Communists any direct share in the National Government.

Even more important from the viewpoint of those who thought a truce would be permitted by the Communists themselves only at the price of direct action against Japan, there is no indication that the National Government has any idea of war with Japan unless Japan herself forces upon her such a move by imposing completely intolerable conditions which are not, at present, in prospect and are not likely to develop so long as the Japanese military is in such disfavor with the Japanese people as a whole.

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This is not surprising to those who took a detached attitude toward all the slogan-shouting of the past, but it must come as something of a shock to anybody who accepted at face value the Reds' cries of "Fight Japan!" and their assertion that only by launching a drive to restore Chinese control over North China, and Chinese national sovereignty over Manchuria, could the National Government rehabilitate its presumably poor fortunes in the eyes of the people of China.

Probably most of the present state of affairs has its roots, one way or another, in the extraordinary capture of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek last December.

In this stroke, engineered ostensibly by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, a great many background factors played parts which may never come completely into the open. Those about "the young marshal," as General Chang is still called by his followers, had never forgotten their lost Manchuria and in general they were extremely impatient with the cavalier treatment (as they saw it) accorded them by Nanking in sending them off into a remote area to fight against their fellow-countrymen.

The Chinese victory over Japanese forces in Suiyuan heartened the northwest forces. At the same time, exasperation grew when Generalissimo Chiang and the whole Nanking Government refused to pay any attention to what the northwest said concerning the desirability of peace with the Reds—who also wanted to fight Japan—and war against Dai Nippon.

In retrospect, the Sian detention of General Chiang seems a natural enough outcome of these various things, although it was a rash and foolish move born of blind exasperation. When it occurred, the northwest thought there would be disintegration at Nanking. But instead, Nanking held firm and was ready for strong disciplinary action. General Chiang refused to yield to any talk of terms. Finally he was released and both he and his former captor flew to Nanking, with such subsequent settlement as the world knows. It has been repeatedly denied that there was any "deal" and that seems to be the truth. Yet General Chiang, and Madame Chiang as well, appear to have achieved a great deal better understanding of certain facts concerning the northwest situation and the truce which had been reached with the Reds was strengthened into an apparently permanent understanding.

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But it would be much in error for the world at large to think that Nanking officialdom opened its arms wide to either the Northwesters who participated in the coup, or the Reds who stood behind it in a rather ambiguous status never quite cleared up. Grudging indeed was Nanking's acceptance of such a state of affairs, and there has been an entire lack of any cordial effort to change the Government personnel in any such fashion as to take in all elements.

Time may change this. Meanwhile, however, it is significant to note that things in Nanking appear to have undergone no fundamental alteration whatever. About all that has occurred, so far as can be seen, is that the Reds are no longer a target for military "punitive expeditions" or economic blockade measures.

Whether the Reds feel themselves wronged by this odd state of affairs it is not easily possible to ascertain at the moment. It is believed that they moved a considerable way in the direction of accepting General Chiang's sincerity, and his program of quiet resistance to Japan through diplomatic means in preference to instant recourse to a war which might cripple Japan but which almost certainly would ruin China. But they would be more than human if they did not begin to entertain some little resentment against the cold social and political shoulder which has been turned toward them by those supporting Chiang.